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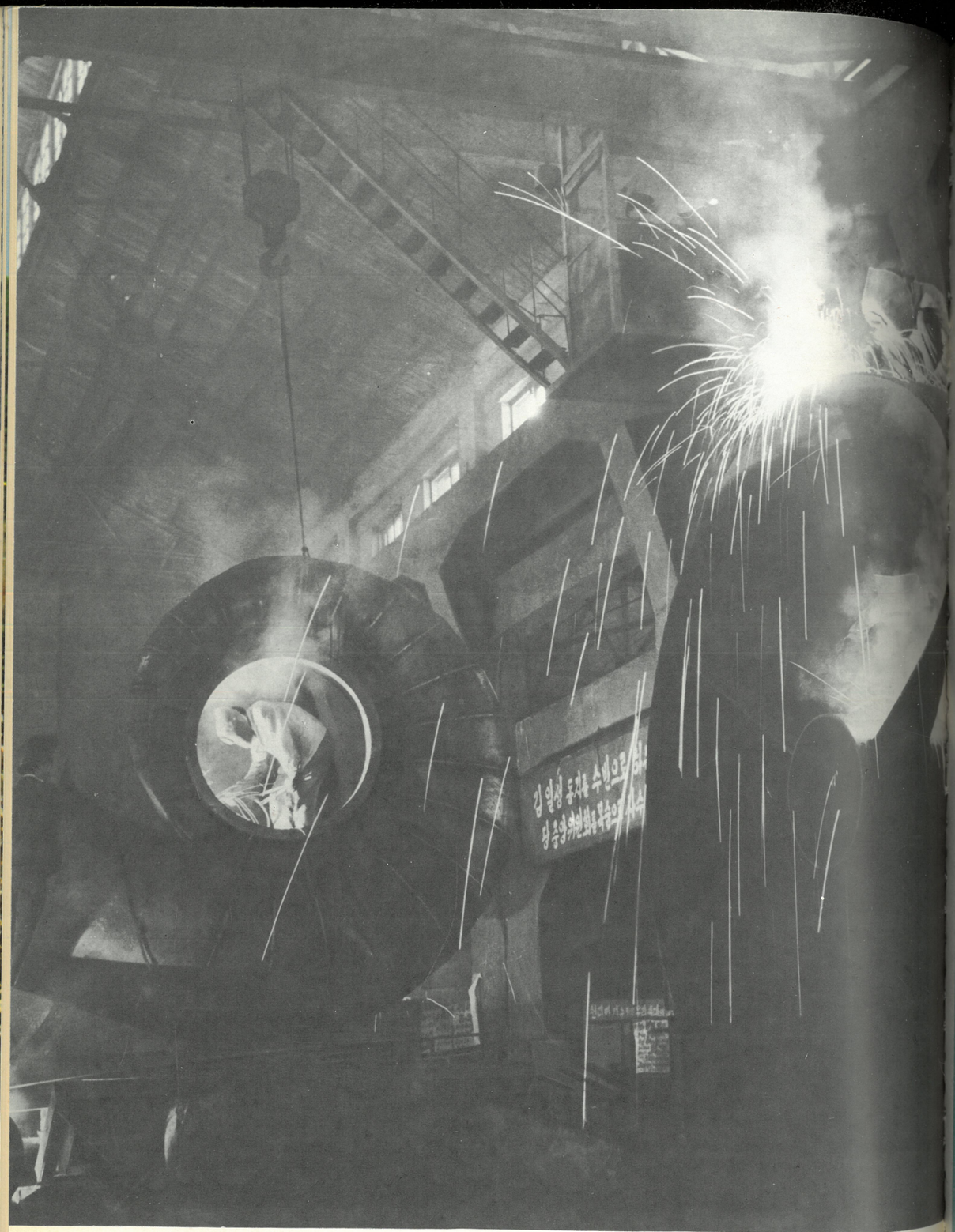

Welders of the metal-working shop at the factory where Kim Jong Song works. They are intensifying the labour struggle for increased production to implement the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance

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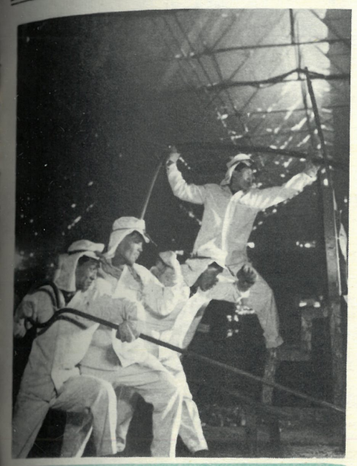

FRONT COVER: Upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, smelters of the steel workshop of the Kangson Steel Works have come out to turn out more products for economic construction and defence upbuilding so as to reinforce the foundation of the country's independent economy and defence capabilities. Every day they are registering fresh successes in production through the mass movement for technical innovation.

Photo by Sok Hwa

BACK COVER: Early summer

Photo by Oh Dong Jun

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FROM A SPARKLET TO A WILDFIRE

All the successes scored in socialist construction by the Korean people under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance are unthinkable apart from the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the forty million Korean people. He set forth a clear-cut line and direction at every stage of the revolution and construction and, in implementing them, roused the masses of people to a creative labour struggle, always putting credit in their strength. By so doing, he enlisted tremendous latent reserves in production and ensured miraculous successes.

At the end of 1956 when the external and internal situation were complicated and we were hard up for fund, labour power, and materials for carrying out the huge Five-Year Plan for the development of the people's economy, the Premier went to the workers of the Kangson Steel Works to consult with them about the state of affairs in the country. The Premier initiated the great Chollima movement by setting forth the slogan, "Produce and Save to the Utmost!" which led our people to smashing passivism and conservatism of all hues and fanning the flames of increased production. In 1958, he put forth a line of constructing one or more local industrial factories in each city and county through the mobilisation of latent reserves in local districts, with the result that more than 1,000 local factories were built throughout the country in only several months.

The machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement was also initiated by Premier Kim Il Sung. This movement which started 9 years ago when he called upon the whole country to follow the example of the small mill where Kim Bong Mo works that manufactured a few machine tools on its own although it did not specialize in machine-building, is a great movement which made a major contribution to the speedy expansion and development of the foundation of our country's industry, especially of machine-building industry.

Now in the compound of the mill where Kim Bong Mo works in North Hamgyong Province stands a board in honour of Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot teaching. Written on the board are the teachings the Premier gave to the workers of this factory when he visited there on March 13, 1959. It reads in part: **"... This mill looks like a heavy industry factory... This mill is one of those factories which, upholding the red letter of the Party, won victory in the struggle against the mystery about technique. Unreservedly, this factory is qualified to hang up the Party's slogan, 'Iron and machines are king of industry.' A machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement must be unfolded on a wide scale following the example set by this mill..."**

Whenever people read the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Premier, they unfailingly recall the memorable event that happened 9 years ago.

At that time, in order to carry out the Five-Year Plan successfully our people were dashing vigorously forward with the speed of Chollima fanning the flames of revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. In all spheres of the people's economy where production was in an unprecedented upsurge the demand for iron and machines increased greatly.

The Party put forth the slogan "Iron and machines are king of industry."

Just around that time the workers of the mill, a small unknown factory, upholding wholeheartedly the red letter of the Central Committee of the Party addressed to the entire Party members in 1958, boldly made a cupola furnace on their own to smelt iron and made a new, universal lathe from three used lathes.

Comrade Premier was then on a lengthy tour of on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province. Despite the claims of a busy life, he found time to call at this tiny mill to congratulate the workers upon the success they scored in response to the Party's call. After having a try at an air hammer for himself, the Premier praised Hwang Song Rok, a worker who had assembled the machine, shaking with his hands and saying: "Very good! You have done a wonderful job!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung praised a woman worker for her work results when he gave the on-the-spot guidance to the factory where Jo Nam Son works

He also observed carefully the operation of a small lathe for turning out bolt, nut or such-like, and spoke highly of the bravery of the workers.

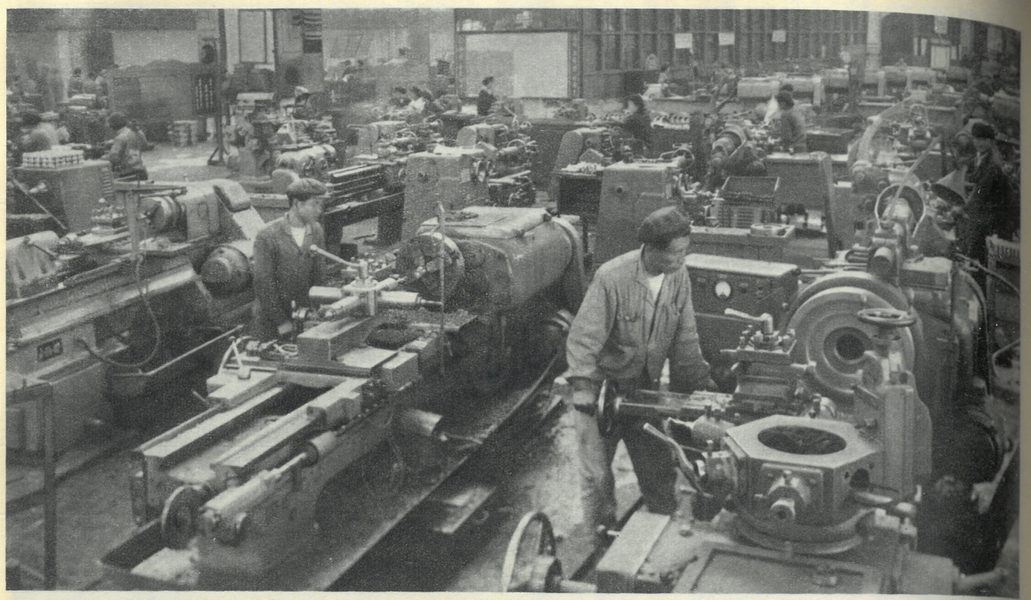
The Premier admired the boldness of the workers as he came to a universal lathe which was under assembling, and inquired in details who was the designer, how materials were procured, and who were the assembler and what not.

Learning that the workers themselves were settling all problems—technique, materials and other things—relying on their collective wisdom, he extolled Kim Song Chon, a machine repair man, who was then assembling the lathe, saying: "Here is a doctor of engineering! You are the very worker-doctor!"

Looking at a few machines made by the workers of the small factory, Premier Kim Il Sung struck on the idea of unfolding a mass movement for the development of machine-building industry which the Party intended to solve.

Comrade Premier convoked an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee on May 4 that year. Praising highly again of the patriotic, creative zeal of the workers of the mill where Kim Bong Mo works at the meeting, he proposed to unfold a machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement on a mass scale by letting every machine tool manufacture more than one machine tool throughout the country.

The Premier's bold idea of making a sparklet spread like a wildfire and his revolutionary sweep caused a great deal of new machine tools



Single-purpose-machine-tool-multiplying movement is in full swing at every factory which has machine tools

to come out at every corner of the country in a short period of time.

That year, the workers of the mill where Kim Bong Mo works that had held up the first torch of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement, dashed forward to make another leap upholding the teachings of Comrade Premier. They were resolved to turn out machine tools. And their target was not a single or a pair of machine tools but scores. It seemed the target was too high for the small mill. But they set out to realize their resolution holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The cupola furnace was built by the workers themselves, but there was a serious shortage in the supply of iron for the production of so many machines. However, none of them thought of drawing a supply of materials from the state in producing the machine tools. They thought: "Since all the domains of the people's economy joined the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement in response to the call of the respected and beloved Leader, it is not becoming the masters of the state to rely on the state for everything..."

They set out to collect scrap iron throughout the county and succeeded in securing scores of tons of it. But this scrap iron, too, ran out after turning out some machine tools including those for rope manufacturing. Some people now insisted that the mill should receive materials from the state, on the ground that there was no more reserve to tap. But Party member Cha Jong Do encouraged the workers, saying: "Comrade Premier praised us highly by saying that our mill was qualified to hang up the Party's slogan 'Iron and machines are king of industry,' and didn't he tell us that boldness was the traits of our workers? He taught us to build up the mill well and turn out more machines. Then how can we reckon only upon materials from the state without making every possible effort?"

Repenting of having drawn back, though a while, from an obstacle that came up in their way, the workers broke up themselves and went in all directions to find out new sources of materials. They searched for scrap iron even at the sea-bottom and salvaged a good deal of iron scrap out of a big, foundered vessel.

Thanks to their courageous struggle to implement the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Premier under the banner of self-reliance, the workers of the mill made a big innovation by

turning out for themselves scores of ordinary precision machine tools such as single-purpose lathe, planer, shaper, and hobbing machine as well as many production installations such as spinning and roving machines for flax, and sent them to more than 20 local factories.

But it must be noted that the mill where Kim Bong Mo works was not the only factory that worked the miraculous in those days.

It was also in those days that the workers of the factory where Kim Jong Song works, upholding Comrade Premier's teachings, **"Whoever wants to make revolution should be bold,"** made an 8-metre turning lathe after smashing conservatism and mystery about technique and, on this basis, manufactured 3,000-ton press later, thereby displaying a heroic spirit of the Korean working class boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader.

The mechanics of Kiyang Tractor Factory and the factory where Li Won Kwan works, who started to produce tractors and lorries in 1958, multiplied a great number of single-purpose machine tools for themselves and laid a solid material and technical foundations which enabled them to mass-produce tractors and lorries as from 1960.

The same was the case with small factories producing only hoes and ploughs. But, thanks to the machine tools the factories multiplied in those days, they have grown today into large machine factories capable of supplying scores of local factories with various machines and parts.

A new embryo bud discovered by Premier Kim Il Sung at the mill where Kim Bong Mo works grew into a new, great mass movement called the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement under his sagacious leadership, and it gave rise to a great might in all domains of socialist construction.

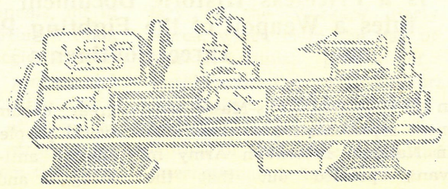
In this way, the great movement achieved a miracle of producing 13,000-odd machine tools over and above the plan in the short time of one year. This marked a great turning point in accelerating the development of our machine-building industry and the technical revolution in our country. Moreover, through the whole course of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement, that is, through their practical activities, the workers dissipated the negative idea that mystificated the machine-building industry and that machine tools could not be made at non-specialized factories, and they once again learned by experience that there would be nothing impossible for them if they think boldly and act boldly, no matter how difficult and mysterious work they may perform.

Continuously living in the same spirit and faith which they had demonstrated in the course of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement, our working class accomplished another innovation in implementing the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung given at the National Meeting of Workers in the Machine-Building Industry held last year.

Upholding the Leader's teachings on unfolding a movement to multiply single-purpose machines on a large scale in order to further reinforce and perfect our machine-building industry that developed at an incomparably fast speed, the workers of the machine factories throughout the country multiplied a great number of single-purpose machines and brought about a great upsurge in the development of the machine-building industry by adjusting the balance among the diverse categories of machines and reinforcing some imperfect production processes.

Today, the workers of all machine factories of our country have risen as one in executing the honorable tasks imposed upon them, taking further encouragement from the historic Political Programme announced by Comrade Premier at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

All this well testifies to the sagacity of leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who has put forth correct lines and policies at every stage of the revolution and construction and dynamically led the people to their implementation, and to the boundless loyalty of our working class to the respected and beloved Leader which is ready to go through fire and water to carry out any task the Leader calls on it to do.



"Treatise of Premier KIM IL SUNG Clearly Illumines Road Ahead of Anti-imperialist Struggle of Tri-Continental Peoples"

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" written by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has continuously evoked a profound repercussions internationally, producing a formidable influence upon the world people ever since it was published in the first issue of the *Tricontinental*, the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

For its scientific analysis of the present international situation and elucidation of a revolutionary, principled stand in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and of the clear-cut strategic, tactical lines, the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung is enjoying a high regard and admiration from the broad public circles and the peoples throughout the world including the peoples of the three continents, and arousing a unanimous approbation and support.

The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" is covered without interruption in gist or full text together with his portrait by leading papers, magazines and news agencies in the socialist countries, new-born independent countries in Asia and Africa, and many countries in Latin America, and organs of communist and workers' parties in capitalist countries.

And innumerable revolutionaries and progressives of the world expressed their confidence, delight and admiration after reading the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung. All of them spare no praise for the treatise, regarding it as a "great document" which puts forth a correct way in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, as a "programmatic guide" for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and as a "theoretically and practically top-ranking Marxist-Leninist document of the modern world."

The treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung lends a great force and confidence to the peoples of the three continents who are fighting against imperialists' aggressions for national independence, liberty, and social progress.

Here are some of the world public comments on the treatise.

The Treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Priceless Historic Document Which Constitutes a Weapon of the Fighting Peoples of the Three Continents

In his statement Jesus Massa, permanent representative of the Peruvian National Liberation Army in Havana, pointed out that the Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise is a great document calling upon the world people for the further intensified anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and indicating a correct way for the struggle. Ours, he stressed, is an era in which the liberation struggle is growing among the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of revolution, analysed this struggle concentrically and concretely and indicated before us the way for completely liquidating old and new colonialism from the three continents and theoretically expounded the questions arising in the international communist movement and the most important problems stirring the people in the three continents.

Indeed, in this short article are sharply analysed the essential problems of our days, and their resolvents together with the tasks in the struggle are scientifically laid down in a most clear-cut, comprehensible and precise way.

Ewald Katzibena, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the South West African People's Union, stressed:

In his article, Premier Kim Il Sung made a clear-cut analysis of the present world situation and fully reflected our will. He advanced many new, important questions which we had not yet grasped, and clearly indicated ways for their solution.

Our people struggling against colonialism and neo-colonialism and imperialism, he went on, wholeheartedly support Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise. The article is a textbook instilling infinite courage and confidence into the fighting revolutionaries and a bomb to the imperialists, the enemy. The article is also a powerful weapon for the peoples of the three continents fighting for thwarting the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are stretching talons of aggression to all parts of the world and for winning genuine freedom and independence.

Abil Abillio Duarte, Portuguese Guinean representative to the Executive Secretariat of Organization of the Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, pointed out in his comment that the article of Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the clear and correct teachings made on the basis of time-honoured experiences which have been accumulated in the revolutionary struggle.

He emphasized:

The tremendous significance of this article lies in that it clearly indicated before the world revolutionaries a true path of struggle by objectively and correctly analysing and theorizing the truth of revolution in the present world in which we are living. It is little easy to expound this kind of truth.

Premier Kim Il Sung analysed the present international situations correctly, showing us revolutionaries so concretely the action and posture we should know and hold to. Every passage of the article excites us greatly and encourages us infinitely. The reading of this article helped us grasp precisely the world revolutionary struggle. We should, I think, take as guide to action the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in further strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Djaibi Amar, Secretary of the Railway Trade Union of the General Union of Algerian Workers, said as follows:

The article "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" authored by Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean people, who waged an anti-imperialist struggle for a long time, is of particular importance at the present juncture, for it fully represents the revolutionary, principled stand of the peoples of the three continents who have risen up in the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and also manifests the unanimous determination of the entire peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who has come out to cast away the chains of exploitation and oppression and cut the lifeline of imperialism.

Foreign publications including the first issue of the "Tricontinental," the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, carry the treatise of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" together with his portrait

This treatise reflects the ideas of the tri-continental peoples who are fighting valiantly on the forefront of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, not yielding to the gun or suppression.

The article is also of great historic significance on the scope of the whole world far beyond the limit of the three continents, for in this treatise Comrade Kim Il Sung struck out great strategic, tactical lines for the oppressed peoples and the exploited classes of the world who can make use of them as guides in their sacred struggle for sweeping off forever from the earth the imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists, the international gendarme and the most abominable enemy of the world people. Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution.

Japanese philosopher Kenjuro Yanagida wrote his impression of the article written by Comrade Kim Il Sung as follows:

"The article published by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, which is in the van of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the world in the theoretical and practical struggle against right and left opportunism, is arresting the attention of the whole world and its international influence is growing as days go by. The international

significance of this article will be proved more firmly through the advance of history. I believe that this article of Premier Kim Il Sung is a most correct and concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the present international situation and a document of the highest level in the present world both theoretically and practically."

"There Is No Other Road. We Can Win Only When We March along This Road"

The revolutionary peoples and fighters of Asia, Africa, and Latin America unanimously acknowledge the lines and ways of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung as infallible and are accepting them as guide to action, a yardstick in their struggle and life.

Aluisio Paliano, Brazilian delegate to the Latin American Solidarity Organization, said:

As Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of revolution, clearly pointed out, the oppressed people can liberate themselves only through their struggle. We must not have the illusion that the imperialists and oligarchy will leave their positions in the colonies and dependent countries of their own accord. The situation demands the development of revolutionary violence to counter reactionary violence.

In his comment Carlos Padilya, representative of the Puerto Rican Party of Independence Movement, cited the following passage of Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings: **"The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters."**

Carlos Padilya went on to say:

We saw in the article the complete exposition of the idea of proletarian internationalism. And for the peoples of colony and semi-colony, it is most precious of all things and constitutes a basic principle in all revolutionary struggles. The proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung on concentrating the spearheads of struggle on U.S. imperialism and organizing a broad, united anti-U.S. imperialist front and united action, is meeting an enthusiastic approbation especially of the fighters and progressives of the three continents.

Elkeshi, editor of an Algerian weekly, quoted the words of Premier Kim Il Sung: **"In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of the world imperialism."** These words of Premier Kim Il Sung, he went on, are entirely right. He correctly defined the target of attack of the world people at the present juncture after correctly analysing the balance of forces between the world revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces and between the world progressive forces and reactionary forces and clearly seeing through the overall strategy of U.S. imperialism. As he said, the spearhead of attack must be directed to U.S. imperialism, for the very U.S. imperialism is the chieftain and ringleader of the world imperialism today.

Meghraoui Mohammed, member of the Leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front, quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression."

We, Meghraoui Mohammed remarked, clearly understand the real meaning of the truth clarified by the great Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The recent menace posed by U.S. imperialism to our revolution and possible schemes in the future demand all the Algerian people to defend their country more resolutely and fortify the front of common struggle. Premier Kim Il Sung was fully right when he said:

"It is none other than the U.S. imperialists themselves that are inducing all peoples on the globe demanding peace, independence and progress to unite in a joint front against U.S. imperialism."

Bernardo Araya, Chilean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of Organization of the Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, said:

The valuable propositions of Premier Kim Il Sung contained in the treatise will make an effective and great contribution to the work for achieving the unity of the entire anti-imperialist forces and the world peace-loving people and strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

He quoted the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung: **"We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end...**

"No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partizan interest."

These words are completely correct, Bernardo Araya said, and went on:

Today the question of united action raised by Premier Kim Il Sung has been placed on the order of the day. The necessity of mutual contact arises for the united action of all forces fighting against U.S. imperialism. For instance, it is important to strengthen solidarity with each other for paving the way for unity of action and united action in the questions of Viet Nam, Korea and Cuba.

Stating that the Zimbabwe people fully support the great line of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle clarified in Comrade Kim Il Sung's article, Nokolmolanoa, member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said as follows:

If the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world fight against U.S. imperialism according to the ideas clarified by him, the U.S. imperialists will surely be defeated and a new era will dawn upon Asia, Africa and Latin America.

To build an independent and prosperous new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America, we should, first of all, study Premier Kim Il Sung's work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and march ahead along the road indicated by him. There is no other road. We can win only when we march along this road.

"We Extend Respect to Premier Kim Il Sung Who Clearly Set Forth the Line for the Anti-imperialist Struggle"

The revolutionary fighters and progressives in Asia, Africa and Latin America admitted that only the outstanding leader like Comrade Kim Il Sung could write such a valuable document and they unanimously paid boundless respect to him.

Eugenio Peres, representative of the Dominican "June Fourteenth Revolutionary Movement" in Havana, expressed his impression:

Such a valuable article could be put forth only by Comrade Kim Il Sung who are correctly guiding the Korean people who have accumulated a wealth of experience in the anti-imperialist struggle and are winning great victories in the struggle for socialism and in the struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying their fatherland.

"The article of Premier Kim Il Sung," Yoshitaro Hirano President of the Japanese Peace Committee pointed out, "is an extremely important article clearly indicating the correct line of struggle the world people should follow under the present complex situation."

He went on to say:

Today when U.S. imperialism is heinously manoeuvring to desperately expand war of aggression to various parts of the world and to foil the struggle of revolution and peace, independence movement of the peoples, the leading theory of Premier Kim Il Sung which calls for forming a broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front presents a strong, weighty appeal to us because it is a statement of the Korean people and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, that are winning victory after victory in their fight against U.S. imperialism.

The U.A.R. paper *Al Gumhuria* published the full text of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" written by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The paper stressed in the introduction that the whole course of activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a history of a protracted revolutionary, patriotic struggle against world imperialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung who has a long history of struggle, a fighter standing in the van of the struggle against the world imperialists, Leader of the militant Korean people, has created important experiences conducive to the joint struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism of the world with U.S. imperialism as its chieftain.

Prof. Dr. Hamid Tembar, dean of the economic and law department of Algiers University stressed in his statement that this treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is an important document of world-wide significance.

Through the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," he said, we keenly felt once again that Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding leader. The treatise is a truly revolutionary document illumining the road ahead of the anti-imperialist struggle. Therefore, the world progressive people should study the ideas contained in the treatise. The professor remarked that Premier Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the practical experiences of Korea, set forth a correct road along which the newly independent countries should advance. Victories and achievements the Korean people have gained under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in building an independent sovereign state are really worthwhile and admirable, he said.

Marco Tulio Rodriguez, Secretary of International Organization of Journalists in charge of Latin America, wrote: What should be pointed out first of all is that the treatise advocates the bold stand of independence.

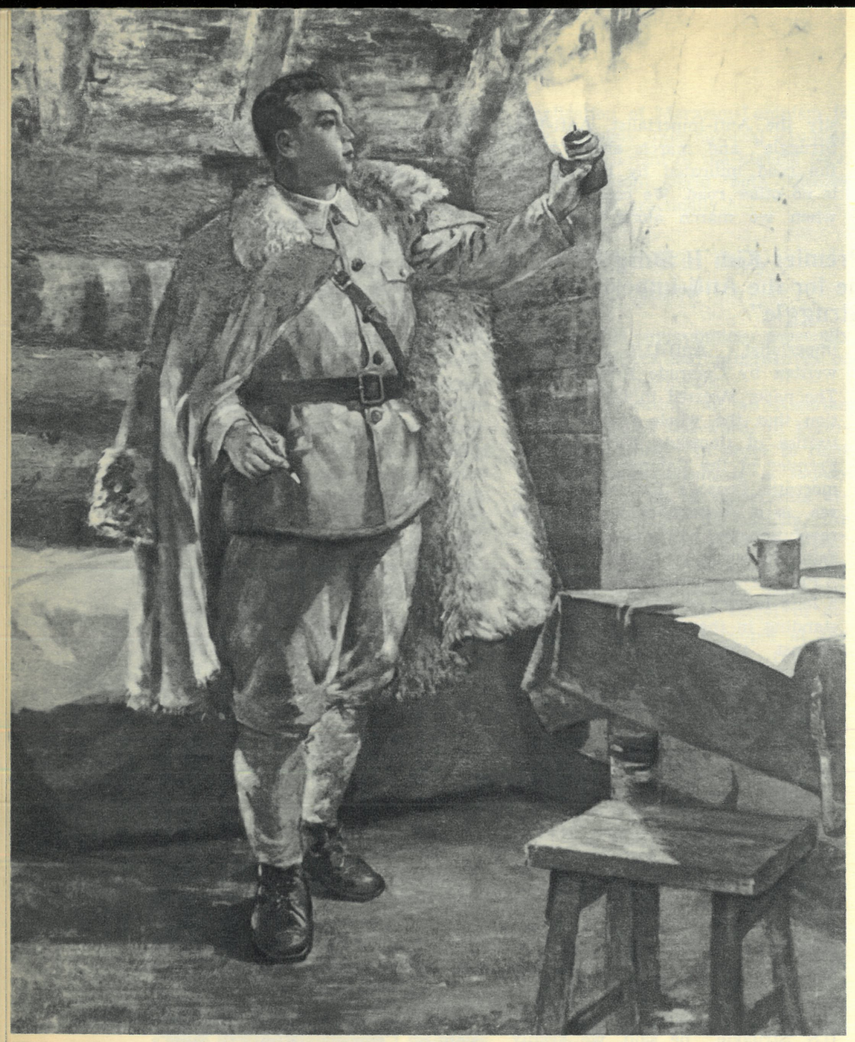
It is urgently necessary today to defend and exercise rights to holding fast to independency and to studying problems by one's own brain. Premier Kim Il Sung set an priceless example in this respect. He analysed experiences of the people of his country in comparison with that of the people of other countries who are waging the liberation struggle under the similar conditions, and connected them, thus exploring the truth. Comrade Kim Il Sung was such a person who fought for a long period and won over imperialism that he could make public such a great treatise which was run through with thoroughly revolutionary ideas.

Papa Haidara, chief of the broadcasting department of the Broadcasting Station of the Malian Republic, expressed his gratitude to Premier Kim Il Sung for his contribution to the world revolution.

Ait Ouazzou, Secretary General of the Youth Organization of the Algerian National Liberation Front, said that he extends his respect to Marshal Kim Il Sung who clarified the line of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the three continents.

The great international repercussion of Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" is an unequivocal manifestation of the boundless respect for and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of outstanding leaders of international communist and working-class movements. This makes the 40 million Korean people feel very proud of having Comrade Kim Il Sung for their Leader.

Holding higher the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will march ahead vigorously along the road to victory indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung and strengthen militant solidarity with the fighting revolutionary peoples of the world against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and actively support and encourage their struggle.



Oil painting **"Fatherland"**

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland is the anti-Japanese united national front organization based on Marxism-Leninism. It was formed 32 years ago—on May 5, 1936—by the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With the formation of the Association, the communist movement in Korea and the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle attained a unified development along the correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the Korean people's revolutionary struggle with the armed struggle as the core brought about a great upsurge throughout the country.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the Association dealt severe blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors by rallying the broad anti-Japanese forces based on the worker-peasant alliance under its revolutionary banner, and gained immortal revolutionary achievements and rich experiences.

Marking the 32nd anniversary of the Association's birth, the entire Korean people look back on with pride its historical path resplendent with victory and glory and are fully determined to thoroughly inherit and carry forward its great achievements and experiences.

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The objective demand for the formation of an anti-Japanese united front in Korea arose as early as in 1920's. But in those days the question could not be solved because of the lack of the leader of the revolution and correct strategy and tactics.

The demand had to remain unsatisfied until it was brilliantly realized in 1930's by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who put forth lines and policies for the Korean revolution to follow on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and has been always leading our people along the path of victory at the head of the revolution, shaping the destiny of the nation.

Early in 1930's, Japanese imperialism resorted to fascist tyranny and unheard-of plunder of our people in an attempt to turn Korea into their "supply base" and "solid rear" while busying themselves with the preparations for a war of aggression on the continent. This brought greater sufferings to the Korean people and placed a grave obstacle in the way of national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

At this crucial moment when the very life of our nation was at stake, Comrade Kim Il Sung holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the restoration of the fatherland, organized and unfolded the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby illumining the path the Korean people should follow and carrying forward the Korean revolution victoriously.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a guiding line of the Korean revolution thoroughly based on the idea of *Juche* and established the unitary system of leadership capable of leading our people to victory. The eminent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the decisive factor for the victory of the Korean revolution.

In the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the formation of an anti-Japanese united national front as one of the central tasks of the Korean revolution, set forth the correct line for its realization and unfolded an energetic struggle to form the anti-Japanese united national front tackling knotty problems by himself.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ranks of Communists grew and strengthened, the leadership of the working class was firmly established and the main force of the revolution built up reliably in the flames of anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the course of the armed struggle, the Communists made tireless efforts to organize different mass organizations among various sections of the masses opposed to Japanese imperialism and expanded them to bring about the united action of all the anti-Japanese forces. Through these struggles valuable experiences were accumulated and a solid foundation was laid for the realization of an anti-Japanese united national front.

At the Nanhutou meeting held in February 1936 and the Tungkang meeting in May the same year Comrade Kim Il Sung, drawing from the experiences and successes gained in the struggle for the formation of the anti-Japanese united national front, put forth concrete measures for promptly expanding and developing the movement for the formation of the anti-Japanese united national front in our country.

In order to form an anti-Japanese united national front, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed to set up a permanent united front organization with a unique program and rules and an independent system of organization and leadership based on the principle of democratic centralism. And the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese united national front organization in our country, was formed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and it had Comrade Kim Il Sung for president.

The birth of the Association made it possible to push ahead with the anti-Japanese united national front movement more organizationally, realize the systematic and day-to-day leadership of the Communists over the movement, and expand and develop it rapidly on a nation-wide scale.

At the same time, the formation of the Association was an original step guaranteeing the successful development of the anti-Japanese united national front movement by rallying the broad sections of the masses directly around the Communists and ensuring a firm ties between the working class and its allies under the prevailing conditions of our country in these days when the working class and other classes had not their own political parties and accordingly a united front could not take the form of a coalition of parties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a correct line of combining the anti-Japanese united national front movement with the armed struggle and the preparations for the founding of the Party, and showed concrete ways of rallying together all the anti-Japanese forces to the maximum in order to rapidly extend the social ground of the united front.

Underlying all these lines and policies laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung were the principle of Marxism-Leninism and the idea of *Juche*, the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, aimed at building up a firm subjective force of revolution by uniting all anti-Japanese forces and carrying the Korean revolution to completion.

In particular, as a Marxist-Leninist programme that elucidated in an all-round way the immediate demands of the Korean revolution, the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung personally became a militant banner showing our people the clear-cut target of the revolution and the means for its execution and rousing the masses of people to a more furious struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The Programme defined it as the basic political task of the Korean people to overthrow the rule of the Japanese imperialism, the robber, and establish a people's government. As important means for its realization, it urged to form "a wide-scale anti-Japanese united front with the combined efforts of the whole Korean nation" and organize "a revolutionary army which can faithfully fight for the independence of Korea."

The Programme also defined the political task of ensuring democratic freedom and rights to the people, and the tasks of a land reform, nationalization of major industries, building of an independent national economy and development of democratic education and national culture.

Besides, the Programme laid stress on the international solidarity of the national-liberation movement of our country and clarified the stand of the Association to maintain friendly relations with all nations which approach the Korean nation on an

equal footing, express goodwill and neutrality for the national-liberation movement of the Korean people.

As seen above, the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was a programme of struggle reflecting equally and exactly the will and interests of the working class and the peasantry and people of other walks of life, and a revolutionary programme fully reflecting the requirements of the minimum programme of a Marxist-Leninist party in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

The rules of the Association formulated its character and duty and norms of activity so that the Association could perform its duty satisfactorily as a permanent organization of anti-Japanese united national front.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which was formed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with its own revolutionary declaration, programme and rules and guided by the correct strategical and tactical line, played a really great role in advancing the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement of the Korean people.

The Association marked a turning point in forming a powerful revolutionary force opposed to Japanese imperialism by rallying broad sections of the patriotic people under its unitary banner for the first time in the history of our country.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the realization of the long-cherished aspiration of our people for the formation of a genuine united national front based on Marxism-Leninism in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the precious result the Communists attained in the course of their bloody struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

Thanks to the great magnetic force of its Ten-point Programme and the energetic activities of the Communists, the Association's network expanded rapidly and systematically in various parts of our country and in vast areas of Northeast China, involving hundreds of thousand of people of all walks of life opposed to Japanese imperialism, including nationalists, national capitalists and patriotic religious men, not to speak of workers, peasants, youths and students.

Through the nation-wide network of the Association, the Communists organized and rallied anti-Japanese masses of all sections to the maximum and enlarged and solidified the subjective revolutionary force of the Korean people, and thus further isolated Japanese imperialism and reactionary forces, changing the balance of forces in favor of the side of the revolution.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the aim and task of our national-liberation struggle among the broad sections of people and mobilizing and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of the common struggle for liberation of the fatherland."

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland also made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the general revolutionary movement centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It, above all, helped build up the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the leading force of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people, more solidly on the foundation of the broad masses of people and afforded it more organized and systematic assistances of the masses of people, so that the armed struggle could develop extensively in scope and strength.

Encouraged by the brilliant results of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Association, while exercising the unified leadership over various forms of mass struggle, connected them closely with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Using the Association as a base, the Communists bound various forms of anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people in a single chain of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and thus brought about a great nation-wide upsurge of the general revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland also made a substantial contribution to the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party in our country.

The Communists, through the network of the Association, brought other Communists who were active in different parts at home and abroad under the unitary system of leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and trained many new Communists in the course of the struggle for the implementation of the Ten-point Programme, thereby forming the organizational frame for the founding of the Party and building up the mass foundation for it.

In the whole process of the movement for the Association, the principle of a united front of rallying all sections of people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance assuring a firm leadership of the working class was established, and varied tactics of struggle and methods of work with the masses were worked out, such as combination of winning-over and struggle aiming at unity, combination of unity with upper crust and unity with lower strata with the latter as the basic one, and methods of work that apply various means and forms.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led the nationalists and broad sections of the masses, not to speak of the Communists, of the neighbouring country to the realization of the anti-imperialist common front, while effecting a general mobilization of the Korean people to the anti-Japanese struggle for the restoration of the fatherland by organizing and rallying all the national forces of the Korean people, thereby delivering a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialists.

The immortal revolutionary achievements and valuable experiences gained by the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland under the eminent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted a valuable asset for the development of our revolution after liberation.

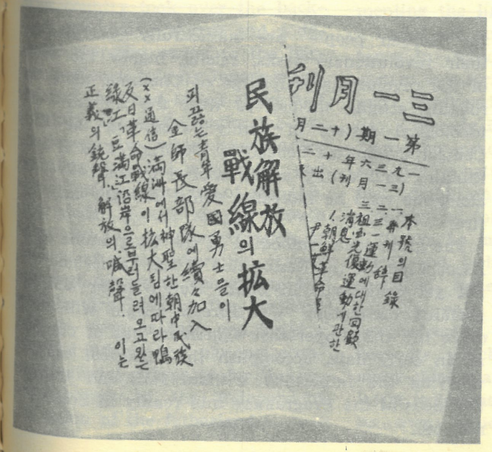
The Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was still more concretely embodied in the 11-point Immediate Tasks and the 20-point Platform set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung after liberation and the valuable experiences gained in the movement for the Association formed the basis of the united front policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is attributable to the glorious revolutionary traditions including the achievements and experiences of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which were built up in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, that the Workers' Party of Korea could be founded without delay even in the complex situation after liberation, showed the Korean people the clear-cut line of struggle, organized and mobilized all sections of broad masses around itself, and achieved great successes in the revolution and construction as we see today.

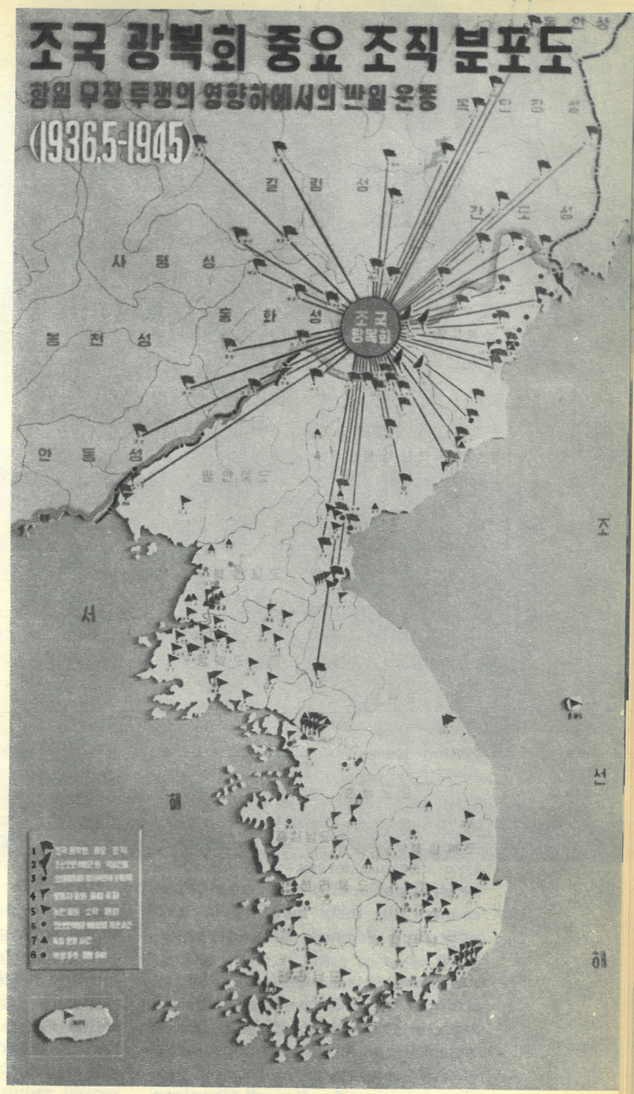
Under the correct leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people established the people's power of a new type, built a people's armed force, and carried out the land reform and other democratic reforms successfully, frustrating every machination of the enemies within and without, thereby carrying out in a short space of time the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution which were set forth in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. Further, by stepping up the socialist revolution and socialist construction, they have established the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and have turned our country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a powerful, independent national economy and shining national culture.

The Workers' Party of Korea has also strictly adhered to its class line and mass line drawing from the valuable experiences gained in the movement for the Association. By so doing, it consolidated in every way the worker-peasant alliance under the firm leadership of the working class and, at the same time, educated and remoulded all sections of masses and rallied them around itself.

As a result, today in our country the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the



"Samil Wolgan," organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland



DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE FATHERLAND

Anti-Japanese movement under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle (between May 1936 and 1945)

1. **Major branches of the A.R.F.**
2. **Old battlefields in the homeland where the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought after crossing the border**
3. **Areas where underground political workers were active in the days of the detail operations of the guerillas**
4. **Places where workers' strikes took place**
5. **Areas where tenancy disputes broke out**
6. **Places where people attempted to join the Korean People's Revolutionary Army**
7. **Areas where the independence movement was waged**
8. **Places where students' strikes took place**

The Line of Building an Independent National Economy

The Workers' Party of Korea has consistently held and is holding fast to the line of building an independent national economy on the basis of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* in leading the revolution and construction in our country. What underlies this line is the militant and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the Korean Communists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources."

If people lack the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they will lose faith in their own strength, fail to endeavour to tap the inner resources of their country and depend on foreign forces, and, after all, they can not carry out the revolutionary cause successfully.

The line of building an independent national economy pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea is a creative embodiment of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in economic construction.

Economic independence is prerequisite for building a rich, strong and civilized, independent state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said on this score:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve progress and national prosperity.

"Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically."

Economic independence is an essential requirement of socialist construction. Only by building an independent national economy can a nation establish material and technical foundations for socialism, build up material wherewithal for defending the country on its own, further increase the military might of the country, and build socialism and communism successfully. As long as national distinctions remain and the states exist, such material and technical foundations for socialism must be built by each national state as a unit. Only if such foundations are laid within the bounds of each national state as a comprehensive, independent unit of economy, the country's natural resources can be tapped and utilized to the fullest extent, proper balances be kept actively between all branches of the people's economy, the productive forces be rapidly developed and the people's livelihood be systematically enhanced, science, technology and culture rapidly developed, technical and cultural standards of the working people steadily enhanced, and the working people brought up into men of a new type, developed in an all-round way.

The building of an independent national economy makes it possible for nations to do away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them and to achieve national prosperity.

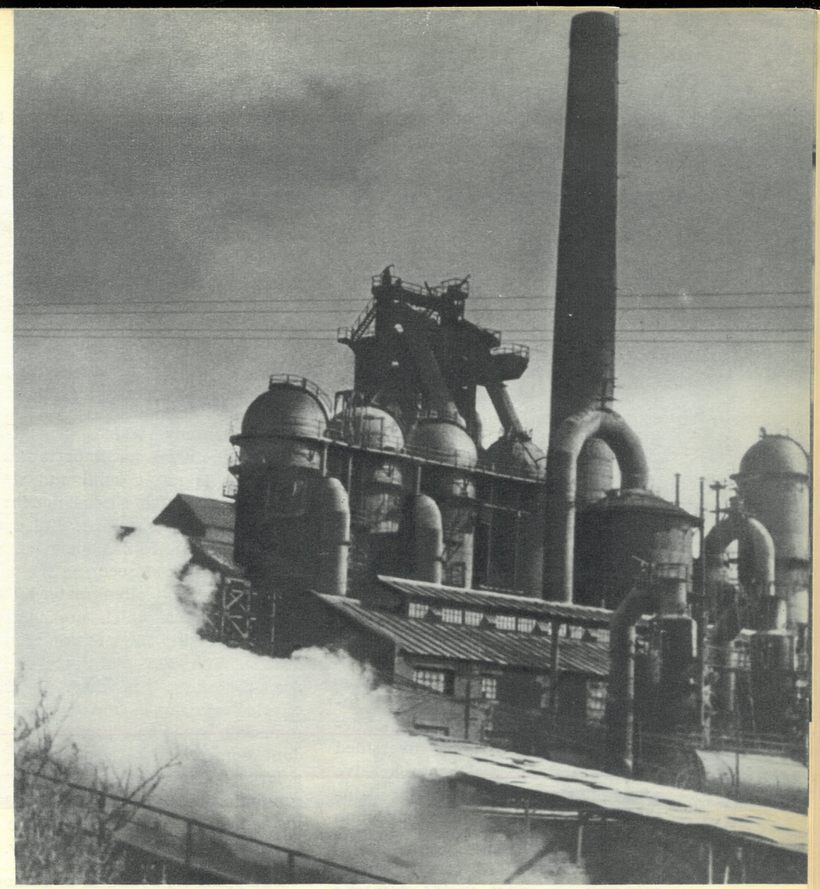
This inequality does not disappear as soon as the socialist revolution triumphs in each country, nor does it vanish through amalgamation of nations in this or that way. But it can be eradicated only through clearing off the economic backwardness which practically constitutes its basis.

"It is therefore necessary for the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into labouring socialist nations but also build a highly developed independent national economy to achieve the greatest possible degree of their free development and all-round efflorescence. Only by so doing can all inequalities between nations be obliterated and can all nations successfully build socialism and gradually go over to communism."

(Kim Il Sung)

The building of such an independent national economy enables each country to constantly expand and develop the relations of mutual economic co-operation between countries on the principle of perfect equality and mutual benefit, and each socialist state to make practical contribution to consolidating the might of the socialist camp as a whole.

Our country took over the backward productive forces and a deformed economy owing to the barbarous colonial rule by Japanese imperialism that had lasted about half a century. Especially, under the circumstances in which the Korean revolution assumed a complex and arduous nature because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the artificial division of the land after the liberation, it was necessary for us to consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half as firm as rock and build a powerful independent national economy, material guarantee for the accomplishment of the independent unification of the fatherland.



The grand view of blast furnaces at the Hwanghae Iron Works, a great metallurgical base of our country

On the basis of a scientific analysis of these conditions, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of building an independent national economy immediately after liberation and, in particular, after the Fatherland Liberation War the Party made great efforts in implementing the line.

Under the new historical circumstance in which a world socialist system was formed and consolidated and developed with each passing day, Comrade Kim Il Sung, drawing from the practical experiences of socialist construction, gave a perfect definition of the independent economy as follows:

"It can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full with home products the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce."

As is evident in this definition, what is important in building an independent national economy is, firstly, to develop the economy in a diversified and comprehensive way, secondly, to equip the economy with the latest technique and solve domestically the problems of techniques, raw materials, national cadres, etc. and, thirdly, to meet the requirements of the home markets in the main.

As the independent national economy aims at satisfying mainly the domestic demands on its own, it develops primarily for home markets.

Proceeding from its nature, the socialist economy does not aim at

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worker-peasant alliance has been strengthened as never before, and the whole Party and the entire people, rallied as one with one will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are marching forward vigorously along the road indicated by him.

The Korean people will, as in the past, continue to uphold the radiant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the firm guarantee for victory of our revolution, and further inherit and develop them in an all-round way, thereby hastening the final victory of the revolution.

Upholding the revolutionary line of building up economy and defence in parallel put forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., today the Korean people are successfully carrying out their revolutionary tasks, raising higher the flames of the revolutionary upsurge of Chollima, more thoroughly arming themselves with the unitary Party ideological system of firmly defending the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, thinking and acting as he wishes to and advancing along the road he indicates, going through water and fire.

The great ideas embodied in the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland have not yet come true in South Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation. We Korean people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our land at an early date, accomplish the historical cause of unifying the fatherland without fail, and translate the ideas of the Programme into reality in South Korea, too.

economic expansion and aggression on small and weak countries nor it comes into being in reliance on other countries. Nor it does develop for foreign markets either. If it is for foreign markets, it can neither avoid an one-sided development and a deformed structure nor can it meet the domestic demands smoothly, and get rid of economic dependence.

Our country inherited the deformed and lop-sided backward colonial economy from Japanese imperialism. Such being the case, if we laid main stress on the profitable branches for foreign markets without laying solid material foundations for further independent reproduction, we would cling to mining industry, production of raw materials and semi-finished goods alone and our economy would not get rid of the position depending on processing industries of foreign countries.

It is important in building an independent national economy to develop an economy in a diversified way and establish a comprehensive economic system which firmly maintains the organical interconnection among its branches.

Only a many-sided, comprehensive economy can meet varied domestic demands and tap rich natural resources of the country in an all-round way and utilize them to the full. The many-sided development of economy also conforms to the lawful requirement of technical progress and development of the productive forces.

What plays the most important and decisive role among the many-sided economic branches is heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core. Herein lies the material and technical condition for the expanded reproduction and the key to the successful solution of various problems arising in the course of economic construction.

Only with the many-sided economic structure branches of which are organically interlinked, productive possibilities can be utilized to the maximum, rational balance between branches of production and their rapid growth be ensured, and thus a firm asset of securing prosperity and might of the country and improvement of the people's livelihood can be attained.

That is the reason why since the first days of the liberation the Workers' Party of Korea has consistently endeavoured to radically liquidate the colonial deformity and one-sidedness of the economic structure which was mainly engaged in production of raw materials and semi-finished goods and to establish an independent, many-sided industrial structure, above all, to lay bases of heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core.

An economy which depends on foreign countries for important raw materials is not a solid and stable one. For the stable development of an economy it is an essential guarantee to create a solid domestic base that is capable of securing the most part of raw and other materials requirements for which are increasing along with the growth of production. The Workers' Party of Korea, therefore, has directed great efforts to laying a solid base of raw materials by exploring the abundant domestic natural resources on a large scale for their effective and comprehensive use and by producing substitutes for materials we do not have or lack in our country.

Equipping all branches of economy with modern technique makes it possible to economize labour, enhance productivity, produce many additional means of production and secure much labour, and this exerts a powerful influence upon the economic development.

In order to firmly equip all the branches of the people's economy, agriculture included, with modern techniques, the Workers' Party of Korea has directed great attention to speeding up vigorously the industrialization and technical revolution, to producing in great quantities various machines and facilities based on the preferential growth of heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core, to extensively introducing modern machinery and technology into all branches of the people's economy in accordance with the correctly defined course of developing technology and enhancing to the maximum the utility rate of the existing technical means by utilizing achievements of technology and engineering and advanced experiences in production.

Without working people and technical personnel who, as the basic productive force, play a decisive role in development of productive force, it is impossible for one to create material wealth no matter what up-to-date machinery one has. Accordingly, one cannot build an independent national economy. So the Workers' Party of Korea has paid deep attention to fully enlisting the creative power of working people in production and construction and taken the epochal measures to improve qualification of technical personnel and rear them in large numbers.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, great successes have been scored in the socialist economic construction in our country.

Our country has already laid the foundations of the socialist industrialization and built a powerful heavy industry that can basically satisfy domestic requirements for means of production for itself and ensure on its own the all-round technical revolution and socialist industrialization. Today, our heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core constitutes the reliable material basis that guarantees the political and economic independence of the country.

We have also built solid bases of light industry that can produce on its own a large quantity of varied consumer goods of good quality enough to meet the demand of the people.

The total output of industry in 1966 was 41 times over 1946, immediately after the liberation.

Our socialist countryside also has turned into solid food and raw materials bases equipped with the latest technology.

In this way, our country, once backward, has now been converted into a mighty, prosperous, socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy with which it can build up by itself its economic life. All this shows clearly the correctness of the line of building an independent national economy of the Workers' Party of Korea and its great vitality.

Labour and Study

OUR respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Labour creates the wealth of human society and is the source of all the happiness of mankind.

"An idle life is regarded as honourable under the exploiting system, but it is most shameful under our socialist system whose principle is, 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat.' In class society labour is regarded as mean and toilsome drudgery, but in socialist society labour has become a matter of the greatest honour and pleasure."

And this can be brought home to our mind when we see the way the twice Chollima boiler workteam mates at the factory to which Comrade Kim Wu Rong belongs work as all the other working people of our country do.

In fact, in the days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule boilermen were driven hard, covered with coal dust all day long, working twelve to fourteen hours a day.

The liberation of the fatherland, however, brought about a fundamental change in their life. In the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression they are dignified masters of the country and factories and enjoy the right to eight-hour workday under the labour law.

Therefore, conscious of that their work is beneficial to the state and to themselves, the boilermen at this textile machinery factory displayed extraordinary zeal in carrying out their assignment the Party set forward at every period.

The members of the workteam studying hard the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" to learn the lofty revolutionary spirit of the guerillas

They made their workteam a Red collective under the slogan "One for all, all for one" and for their distinguished services in production and construction they won the title of Chollima workteam in 1961 and the title of twice Chollima workteam in 1966.

These Chollima riders are now unfolding a vigorous struggle to bring about a revolutionary upsurge, upholding the decisions adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung's Ten-point Political Programme announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

In order to supply much steam with the existing equipment and manpower, they moved forth over 30 precious technical innovation proposals and introduced them into their work in the recent two years. Among them widely known are "boiler using waste-heat," "gadget for reusing condensed steam," "ash ejector," "automatic cinders burner" and what not.

It was the most troublesome for the boilermen to clean flue of boiler. The workers pondered all the time how to automatize this toilsome work and use again as fuel the cinders falling there. They set out boldly to tackle the matter pooling their strength and wisdom.

As they did the job for the first time in their life, failures repeated. But they refused to give up. The Chollima riders engraved the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung afresh in their minds: **"Technical revolution—this is a momentous revolutionary task which will relieve our people, now free from exploitation, of arduous labour, enable them to produce**

more material wealth while working with ease, and ensure them a more bountiful and cultured life." They also kept learning and drawing new strength from the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary idea of self-reliance displayed by the anti-Japanese fighters in the 1930's. In this way, they made unremitting efforts to tackle the work. They succeeded in applying a device to production at last one and half years later to amaze many a people.

The automatization of flue cleaning eased their work by half, and saved 700 tons of coal a year elevating far the temperature inside the firebox with the reusing of all cinders. Thus they gave a large profit to the state.

The zeal for study was what next drew our attention in the life of these Chollima riders who are making a great upsurge to greet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively.

"... And in elevating the technical and cultural standards of the working class for the present it is required further to strengthen the education system under which one studies while working and consolidate the system of working and studying eight hours respectively. To work eight hours, study eight hours and rest eight hours—this is one of the important slogans put up by the working class itself. This slogan should, therefore, be put into practice without fail. Only by strengthening the study-while-working system can we raise both the technical and cultural standards."

Keeping this teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung deep in their minds, the Chollima riders study diligently while working; they study regularly two or three hours a day in the form of discussion. They study the Party policy on Monday, technology on Wednesday and the revolutionary traditions on Friday.

Members of the workteam discussing about the introduction of the innovation proposals they have collectively worked out

The Chollima riders who accept no other ideology than the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and are boundlessly loyal only to the Leader, place ahead of other thing the study of the teachings Comrade Kim Il Sung gave to their factory and the whole working class and the study of the Party policy and that of the revolutionary traditions which helps them educate themselves in the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters in the 1930's, and they carry on the study regularly.

The members of the workteam also unremittingly study technology, with the result that 80 per cent of them have become qualified boilermen, while 30 per cent have acquired more than one techniques such as welding, metal working or lathing. So now they tackle dexterously by themselves whatever work put before their workteam.

Almost all the members of this Chollima workteam also attend higher engineering school, factory college, or working people's middle school. 51-year-old man Kim Tae Yon who did not know even the first letter of Korean alphabet before the liberation and many other men have finished middle school course, while some elderly workers including Jong Taek Su of over forty study at factory college.

Rather great is the zeal for study of the hot-blooded youngsters who are very positive at everything. These young boilermen are also very fond of sports and enthusiastic in amature art group activity. This makes revolutionary optimism prevail in their workteam.

The boilermen of the twice Chollima workteam, innovators at work and close students at study, are making a revolutionary upsurge along the Party's line of carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, while enhancing the ideology, organization and culture of the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance on the construction site in Ansan-dong, Pyongyang

A NEW RESIDENTIAL QUARTER

YUN GAB PUNG

At present when the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, huge construction work is going on in the city of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, to build a large number of modern multi-storey houses in accordance with the far-sighted plans of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

On the new housing construction sites, a forest of tower cranes are busy at work and blocks of multi-storey houses are going up vying with each other.

In the meantime, people are moving into the houses which have already been completed.

We set out on a visit to Ansan-dong which is taking a new look.

As we approached the construction site, there appeared before us rows of newly-built five-storey apartment houses. There were scores of them; many were already completed and some were nearing completion.

The homes of happiness built under the parental love and solicitude of the Leader deeper than the sea and higher than the mountain! On the faces of people who were looking at the new houses were expressed feelings of boundless esteem for the Party and the Leader.

A designing worker who received us on the construction site told us about the whole housing project.

The Leader, he said, who was the father to the people personally visited this place, although he was busy with state affairs, and gave instructions to pull down all the old houses and build new ones, so that the working people may live more conveniently and in a more cultured way. He even chose sites for the new buildings.

Then, he set forth concrete ways and means of turning the whole place into a magnificent and splendid residential quarter; he even explained in detail how to provide heating to the dwelling-houses and how to construct the roads in and around the place.

Upholding the teachings of the Leader, the Chollima riders rose up for housing construction and unfolded a titanic labour struggle.

They started a Chollima workteam drive by helping and pulling each other along and wrought amazing miracles. As a result, they built modern multi-storey houses for more than 2,500 families and turned this corner of the city—Ansan-dong—into a new residential quarter in only a few months.

While listening to the story about this new "Pyongyang speed," we recalled with deep emotion how Pyongyang sprang up on war ruins after the war.

During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) the U.S. imperialist aggressors made blind bombings on Pyongyang more than 1,400 times, showering no less than 428,000 bombs on the city. Then, they noisily

advertised that Pyongyang vanished from the map forever. This, however, was a raving of an idiot who was totally ignorant of the inexhaustible strength of the Korean people rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Already in the days of war when the guns were still roaring in this land, Comrade Kim Il Sung conceived and framed a grand plan for the building of the city of Pyongyang, and gave pointers to the building workers as to how to rehabilitate and build the city.

On July 30, 1953, only three days after the ceasefire, Premier Kim Il Sung spread out a splendid blueprint for the reconstruction of the city of Pyongyang, which was contained in Cabinet Decision No. 125.

Then, he visited construction sites in all districts—the construction sites of dwelling-houses, bridges, theatres and thoroughfares, discussed matters with the workers and solved knotty problems for them.

Comrade Premier personally inspected the newly-built houses, paying scrupulous attention to everything, even to the window of the kitchen and its position, and showed meticulous solicitude even for such matters as furnishing cupboards, shelves, bootracks, and other things serviceably.

Indeed, he paid attention to every detail of the people's life, while caring for the construction of large factories, schools, hospitals, theatres and cinema-houses, the sites of parks, and the prospective plans for the construction of Pyongyang.

Not a place, not a thing, indeed, escaped his attention, he paid warm care and deep solicitude to everything in each stage of the construction of the city.

This inspired our people to display great creative initiatives, which bore fine fruits. Our people built Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, into an ever more magnificent and beautiful city in the same spirit as they showed in smashing the U.S. imperialists.

In less than ten years after the war, large numbers of new, modern apartment houses and many monumental buildings of our times including Grand Theatre, Students and Children's Palace and the Okryu Bridge were built in Pyongyang. Besides, our people built big factories.

Under the direct on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier our people completed in slightly over a year the Grand Theatre 23 times as large as a department store whose construction took the Japanese imperialists 7 years and 9 months.

Upholding the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, our building workers are successfully carrying out the projects of central heating. The pipes of the heating system run to every district of the city and are connected to the newly-built residential quarters in Ansan-dong.

When we knocked at the door of a new house in Ansan-dong, the mistress warmly received us and began to boast of her new house. There were rooms adjoining to the hall and they were handsomely furnished with a wardrobe, bookshelf, and others. The well-appointed rooms pleased us. And the kitchen with a storeroom had a convenient built-in cupboard, gas and electric cooking-furnaces, besides service pipes for cold and hot water. The wash room with a toilet was also conveniently arranged.

"Everything is so nicely arranged," said the mistress. "Now I am fully happy, like dreaming a dream. I really cannot be too much thankful for all this, which we owe to Premier Kim Il Sung who bestows on us favours higher than a great mountain..."

She said that as a mother of five children she was allowed from last year to work 6 hours a day thanks to the Party's solicitude, and now that she was freed from many toilsome jobs in the kitchen, all her duties were to work body and soul for the good of society and educate her children better.

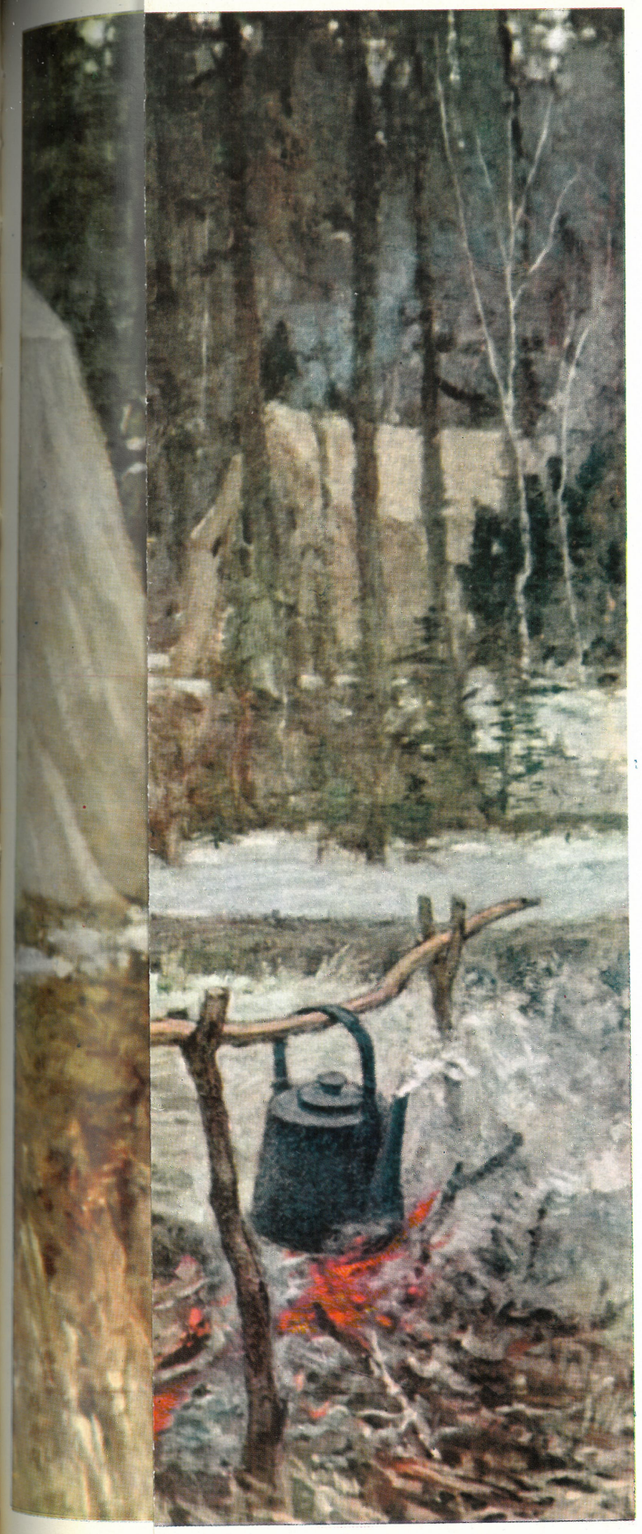
Under the warm solicitude of the Leader who was the father to the people and the Workers' Party, our life improves day by day.

"The happier I am, the more I recall the past," said Hwang Jong Ok, an elderly woman living in flat No. 16 on the ground floor. Looking back upon the old days she had spent in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and thinking of her relatives who even now would be wandering about the streets without food and shelter, she said: "We must wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi gang, from our country and unify our fatherland at the earliest possible date, so that the entire Korean people may share this happiness and joy together under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who is respected by the entire 40 million Korean people."

With this in view, she expressed her firm determination to do more work.

Already dusk was falling and bright street lamps were lit. We started on our way back. Walking along the street of the new residential quarter of Ansan-dong, we felt our hearts swelling with the happiness of living under the warm care of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, our dear father and Leader.

Thanks to the warm care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a grand, fine residential quarter is appearing at Ansan-dong, Pyongyang



Oil painting:
Comrade Kim Il Sung Mapping out the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

Oil painting:
Comrade Kim Il Sung Mapping out the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

Smelters of the Chollima steel workshop make unint-errupted innovations helping and pulling each other along

There always is a crowd before the flash board that reports the splendid results attained by Chollima riders in production

Chollima Steel-Makers

At the Kangson Steel Works

They are students of the college attached to the Works. They work hard combining theory with practice

The smelters study works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to arm themselves with his revolutionary ideas

Warm celebration to May Day, the day of struggle and unity

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Warm celebration to May Day, the day of struggle and unity

Oil Painting

"Comrade KIM IL SUNG Mapping Out Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland"

The painting portrays the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, mapping out the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people onto a higher stage of struggle, the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In the first days of the armed struggle led by him he defined it as one of the weighty tasks of the Korean revolution to form the anti-Japanese united national front and organized and unfolded a struggle for its realization.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and the achievements and experiences gained in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the movement for forming the united front in our country, in the mid-thirties Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a correct line of organizing an anti-Japanese united national front to rally the anti-Japanese masses throughout the country on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. The line was elucidated at the Nanhutou Conference held in Ningan county in February 1936, and then concrete measures for its realization was taken at the Tungkang meeting held in Fusung county early in May 1936.

After the Nanhutou Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized a 400 km.-long march into the Fusung area leading units of the anti-Japanese guerilla army, shedding a brilliant light on the road ahead of the Korean revolution. It was in the course of this march that he formulated the great plan and programme to organize the anti-Japanese united national front so as to materialize the restoration of the fatherland.

During this several month-long fruitful march, Comrade Kim Il Sung pondered on the prospect of the revolution and immediate strategic tasks, forgetting sleeps and rests: how and in what form to organize the anti-Japanese united national front for the restoration of the fatherland; how to define its programme, its goal of struggle, concrete mission and task of the Korean revolution; how to make the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Party, and what preparations and measures are to be required for setting up a new type of partisan bases in the northern area of Mt. Baekdu?

On the hard march over steep mountains, he thought over these problems and mapped out concrete plans for their solution.

Even during the hours of respite in the fierce battles against the enemy and while walking and at the duration of rest, he never forget the questions.

At the bivouacs set up in the dense forests where blizzard roared, he sat up alone to small hours by bonfire to jot down his ripened plan on his notebook, when his men fell into a sweet sleep. He made an entry of his thoughts in the notebook and then crossed out them. No one knew how many times did he so.

In this way, he wrote down every word and every sentence permeated with the affection for the fatherland. A great picture of the restored fatherland developed before him.

It was neither in a study nor research room but in the thick of the arduous struggle and ordeals that he explored the great path of the Korean revolution and built up an original revolutionary theory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's plan shaped up and was refined through the Mihunchen meeting convened in Antu county and then successfully perfected at the Tungkang meeting held in Fusung county. At the Tungkang meeting held for 15 days from May 1, 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the historic Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and its inaugural proclamation which he drew up in the course of the arduous march and in the intervals of fierce battles, putting his heart and soul.

The Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, as a programme in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied to the then reality of our country, defined all-round tasks the Marxist-Leninist Party should tackle at the stage of the democratic revolution. And it was a revolutionary platform in which the mission of national liberation and the task of social revolution were organically linked and the basic demands of the working class at the stage of the democratic revolution correctly combined with the interests of the people of all strata.

Copies of the programme were distributed without delay among the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the patriotic, anti-Japanese organizations and public figures at home or abroad, the units of the Independence Army as well as the anti-Japanese religious organizations.

After the inception of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, its networks rapidly expanded, enlisting hundreds of thousands of people. The association developed into a powerful anti-Japanese force.

Indeed, **"the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the aim and task of our national-liberation struggle among the broad sections of people and mobilizing and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of the common struggle for liberation of the fatherland."** (Kim Il Sung)

21

The Story about a Rifle Butt

CHOE GWANG

Our iron, revolutionary discipline was based on our self-consciousness and was an expression of our unbreakable unity. I can cite many examples about this. I always recall that the discipline was constantly strengthened through brotherly affection, persuasion and education. "The story about a rifle butt" which I am going to relate is but one of such examples.

In 1933 the Wangching guerilla unit had its headquarters in Machun, Hsiaowangching. The companies under its command were stationd in Yaoyingkou, Tangshuihotzu, Tahuangwei, Shihliping and Kayehhu.

Comrade Kim Il Sung frequently visited these places and gave guidance to the Party and revolutionary organizations. He looked after the living conditions of the people at the guerilla base and also reviewed the military and political studies organized for the guerillas. In addition, he personally organized and commanded battles.

One day he left Hsiaowangching and set out in the direction of Luotzukou. On the way he dropped in Shihliping accompanied by his liaison soldier.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had been informed that an enemy transport unit would go that very night in the direction of Hunchun through Wangching, carrying military supplies. He came to this company with a battle plan which he had already worked out.

The company set out in the direction of Hunchun under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The battle envisaged a surprise attack to be launched by an ambush which would cut the highway linking Wangching with Hunchun. There was a girl guerilla, Comrade Li, who also took part in this action. She was a girl guerilla, and was especially endeared to the company commander as well as to the guerillas. In the battle of that day she fought as bravely as the other comrades.

The company wiped out the enemy and captured a large quantity of food, clothing and munitions. Now, it had to return to Shihliping during the night by a rough mountain path. The night deepened and soon it was pitch dark in the dense forests.

The guerillas had fought after a forced march, and now they were compelled to retrace their way of more than forty kilometres without eating. Heavy loads weighed down on them mercilessly, making them pant.

In spite of this, our steps became lighter whenever we thought of the people at the base who would be delighted to see our spoils of war. We knew too that such a delight would not be confined to the guerillas and the people of the base alone. We pictured in our minds the day when we should be able to share it with all the people in the homeland who would be liberated some day. These thoughts filled us with new strength. We felt as if we could carry even a mountain on our backs.

Nevertheless, as time went on, we had to fight hunger and drowsiness. At times sleep seemed to overpower us even while we were walking along the steep mountain path.

"Stepping stones! Look out!"

The warning given by the commanding officer in front was promptly relayed in turn along the line of men. But his warning somehow missed Comrade Li who perhaps did not hear it, moving like one in one's sleep. As soon as she started to cross the brook, she missed the first stepping stone and fell into the water with a splash. Caught between stones, her rifle came under her body and received the sudden impact of her body and the heavy load on her back. As a consequence, the rifle butt broke with a crack.

The incident was reported at once to the company commander. After hearing her report, he criticized her sternly:

"...Of course, we are marching under difficult conditions. But, just think what sort of a gun it is! After such a grave blunder, do you say it's merely a slip? You are not alert enough! You are not qualified to have a weapon..."

It was quite reasonable for the company commander to criticize her in such a manner. In view of the fact that in those days every weapon in our hands had been obtained in exchange for precious blood shed by our comrades, the blunder of that kind could not be justified on any account.

In spite of this, it seemed that the criticism did not come home to Comrade Li. She left the company commander abruptly, with her eyes lowered and her lips tightly drawn. She made no answer to any words of the comrades and walked in silence some way off at the rear of the column.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was informed of the incident. He halted and waited for her to catch up. Then he walked alongside of her.

"...The damned sleepiness really is troublesome for us," he spoke to her.

Comrade Li, however, did not reply but just walked on in silence.

"...But we ought to get the better of such a trifle as sleepiness," he continued. "Could you sympathize with a revolutionary who could not endure drowsiness? Wouldn't it be a shame for him? Now tell me what you think...."

Comrade Li who was listening to his gentle words, felt like seeing even in the darkness his kind face beaming with a smile. At last, she began complaining in a sobbing tone that the company commander was too harsh in criticizing her.

"Yes! I admit my blunder..." she went on. "But Comrade company commander goes too far. He seems to think he is the only person engaged in the Korean revolution. How could he say that I'm not qualified to be in our ranks?"

Her words surprised those comrades who were walking by her. But Comrade Kim Il Sung listened silently to her complaint without any comment. He spoke quietly only when her tirade ended.

"So, it seems you will be appeased only when you hear me give a good scolding to the company commander..." he said looking at her. "But I can't reproach the company commander. Rather, I fully agree with him. In principle, he is absolutely right, isn't he?"

Saying this in an uncompromising tone, he went on to say in a gentler voice:

"...There are no parents in the world who hate any of their children, though they may have as many as ten. The same is true also of the company commander. Then, why is he harsh with you? It's because he holds you dear and knows what's good for you. How can you fight even at this very moment if you have no weapon? Would you just be killed helplessly when the enemy aims his gun at you? If you ever resent his remarks, it's just like betraying true comradely love and spoiling yourself. If a child feels bitter and resentful towards his parents who scold him to make a good man of him, the child will only become what is called a scamp. Do you find any difference between our case and the child? The trouble is, I suppose, that you are a girl. So, the commanding officer and other comrades in the company have coddled you too much, it seems to me, indulging and spoiling you without realizing it."

Then, he changed the subject as if he had forgotten everything that had occurred. He told her about a delicate and tender-hearted woman. He narrated in such an interesting way that Comrade Li and other guerillas grew awake and forgot all their fatigue, and listened intently to the story.

Before our eyes floated the image of a woman who was charming, gentle and yet strong-willed and diligent. As we listened we became familiar with a tiny needle flashing in her hand, polished bright dishes in her cupboard and her simple yet neat dress, and so forth. Our imagination opened before us the panorama of a magnificent life and scenes of construction which would be unfolded in our motherland after liberation....

Comrade Kim Il Sung wound up his story and looked at Comrade Li. There was no longer the pout which had given a morose look to her face just a while before. She was enraptured by the story and her eyes were shining like stars now.

"...I should like to believe Comrade Li will certainly become such a woman. What do you say, Comrade Li? Can you assure us that you will become a woman like that?" Then, he laughed. Guerillas in the marching columns also laughed.

At this, she buried her face in both hands, probably ashamed of herself.

"...I'll reflect more seriously on my mistake..." she muttered in a slightly trembling voice and then faltered, unable to continue.

"Good... Everything will be all right once you realize your mistake... Then, you will come to know that the company commander's criticism was not enough yet... In that case, none of us will think of sending you away from our ranks... Think it over... It is important to ponder over everything calmly and soberly without getting excited and losing your temper."

Comrade Kim Il Sung advised her to have a go at something that would convince the company commander, a man who values weapons as dearly as his own life, that she, too, was treasuring her weapon. And he added that the anger of the company commander would melt away and he might come to think of forgiving her, if she would repair the broken rifle butt overnight.

His advice somewhat braced her up.

Now she did not hesitate to ask for his counsel, showing her willingness to do what Comrade Kim Il Sung advised. She said she was worried about her inability to repair the broken rifle butt, and she was also afraid that ugly traces might be left on it even after the repair.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was quite satisfied to hear her say this.

"Give some more thought to it..." he said. "What is needed to repair it well without even leaving traces, as you have said now?... Everything will turn out all right if you do your best, putting all your womanly heart and wisdom in it. In case you cannot manage it after all that, you may look to others for help. There are comrades, the company commander and also me who can help you. Is it possible that we aren't able to fix such a small thing as a rifle butt?..."

Having said this he left her and went to the front of the column.

Before long, the company arrived at the camping ground. After the resting orders were issued, Comrade Li began to grapple with her broken rifle butt. She was so engrossed in her work that she failed to notice the approach of Comrade Kim Il Sung who stood watching what she was doing. He, accompanied by the company commander, was on a tour of inspection around the camping ground where the guerillas were all sleeping.

Comrade Kim Il Sung watched her with a beaming smile on his face. He told the duty officer standing beside him that if Comrade Li could not repair the rifle butt or if she fell asleep from fatigue, he should report it to him. Then he left the place.

Comrade Li really did her best to repair the butt. But soon sleep overpowered her, and she dozed off in spite of herself.

How long she had slept she could not tell, but when she was awakened by the bustling sounds, it was already quite light.

At this, she suddenly felt a chill run up her spine. She shuddered at the thought that the company commander might reprove her as soon as she stepped into the ranks. She was vexed and mortified with herself for failing to live up to the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung who had so kindly told her to mend the rifle butt, but had fallen asleep. She felt uneasy.

But look! What had happened? She could not believe her own eyes as she sat staring at the stock of the rifle she was holding. The rifle butt was not broken any more but so skillfully repaired!

"...Am I dreaming?" She doubtfully surveyed her rifle again, rubbing her eyes.

It was her own rifle all right. But who could have done it so splendidly? It has been repaired so carefully and ingeniously that at first sight no trace of repair could be discerned. Nails made from thick wire, cut in even lengths and sharpened at one end, had been driven tightly into both sides of the broken part of the rifle butt. The surface of the wood had been so pounded as to make the nail heads almost invisible. No doubt, it was the work of masterly hands.

She was really glad. She hugged the rifle and whispered as if to a comrade who had recovered from his wounds: "...Ah, everything's all right now! Everything's all right now!" She was so happy that she did not know what to do.

"You are so talented that you can repair a broken butt even in your sleep," said the officer on duty who happened to be passing by. This brought the girl to her senses. She became serious and went up to the officer, said:

"Comrade duty officer, you are making a fool of me when you know everything, aren't you? Please tell me who had repaired my rifle?"

At last, the duty officer told her in detail about how the rifle had been repaired. While she was asleep the previous night, he said, Comrade Kim Il Sung asked him to fetch the rifle and personally mended it by the camp-fire without even getting a wink of sleep all through the night.

Upon hearing this, Comrade Li hugged the rifle all the more tightly and caressed the stock of the rifle. Tears were rolling down her cheeks, she could not keep them back.

"...People can be remoulded through education. This applies also to our revolutionary comrades who fight against the enemy, braving all dangers and sacrificing even their own lives. Emphasis on principles and military orders alone are not enough. They must be accompanied by persuasion and education. You cannot rectify the defects of a comrade when you do not love him from the bottom of your heart."

These words of Comrade Kim Il Sung which he used to emphasize to us come back to my mind with their profound significance whenever I recall what happened in those days.

Brilliant Prospects of Socialist Economic Construction

In the historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, elucidated the clear-cut way of further accelerating our revolutionary struggle and construction work and of hastening the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution under the obtaining situation. Simultaneously, he set forth the programmatic tasks of the country's socialist construction and presented the concrete orientation and methods for their execution.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industrialization and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all the fields of the people's economy."

The fighting tasks with brilliant prospects set forth in Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Ten-point Political Programme for consolidating the foundations of the country's independent economy, improving the people's livelihood and easing the labour of the working people have given a firm conviction about the victory of revolution and a fresh hope and fighting spirit to our people who are accelerating Chollima onrush.

For the past years our people have scored great successes in the struggle to implement the great line of building an independent national economy, the basic line of the postwar socialist economic construction, the line of giving priority to heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and the new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel in view of the obtaining situation—all these lines were put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As a result, our country, once a backward and poor one, has now turned into a prospering socialist industrial-agricultural state with a powerful independent national economy.

In 1966, industrial production was 41 times as much as in 1946, the year after liberation.

Our reliable heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core now displays still greater might as the solid base for strengthening the economic independence of the country and for accelerating the technical reconstruction of the people's economy, and serves more effectively for the advancement of light industry and agriculture.

Our light industry not only meets the demands of the people with home-made goods in the main, but has laid the firm foundations for turning out diverse, high-quality consumer goods in larger quantities in the future.

In our socialist countryside the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions were pushed forward vigorously, the direction and management of co-operative farms improved, and the state assistance to the countryside further intensified. Our country was visited repeatedly by severe natural calamities in recent years but they were surmounted and the agricultural production grew steadily.

With the successful promotion of socialist economic construction and the rapid growth of production, material and cultural living standards of the people have risen remarkably. Great progress has been also made in various fields of housing construction, trade, education, culture, public health and so on.

All these successes scored in the past in the revolution and construction work signify the shining victory of the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to suit the actual conditions in our country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the vivid manifestation of the invincible vitality and tremendous superiority of the state and social system of our Republic and the great fruition of the patriotic struggle and creative labour of our people closely united around the Party and the Leader.

The great Ten-point Political Programme opened grand prospects, setting forth the clear-cut tasks for making an epochal advance in the economic development of our country relying on the solid assets we have already built up under the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the invincible revolutionary forces of our people rallied in a body around the Leader.

The Political Programme set forth the task to more than double industrial production in the near future by putting the main emphasis on making an effective use of the already laid economic foundations through their proper readjustment and reinforcement and on normalizing production in all fields of the people's economy along the basic direction of economic development in our country at the present stage set by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and at the same time by undertaking new capital construction in a big way for further expanding the country's economic foundations. In fulfilling the

task, the consistent line of our Party of ensuring priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture should be adhered to firmly as the Political Programme pointed out.

In the Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the concrete measure for giving precedence to the power and mining industries to place production on a normal basis in all branches of industry and further advancing the people's economy and for fully satisfying the demands of the people's economy for raw materials, fuel and power.

In the field of power industry, the power bases of the country will be further solidified, seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by the natural conditions will be completely done away with and thus production will be increased steadily in all domains of the people's economy without being restricted by power supply, by correctly combining the building of hydropower stations with thermal power stations and building large-scale power plants and medium- and small-scale power stations in parallel.

In the mining industry, raw material and fuel bases of the country will be consolidated and arduous and labour-consuming operations mechanized and automated by conducting the geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work.

We will carry through the Party's line of keeping the power industry and mining industry definitely ahead of the development of the processing industry and further consolidate the raw material and fuel bases of the country.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task to capture the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by concentrating efforts on developing ferrous metallurgy in the field of the metal industry.

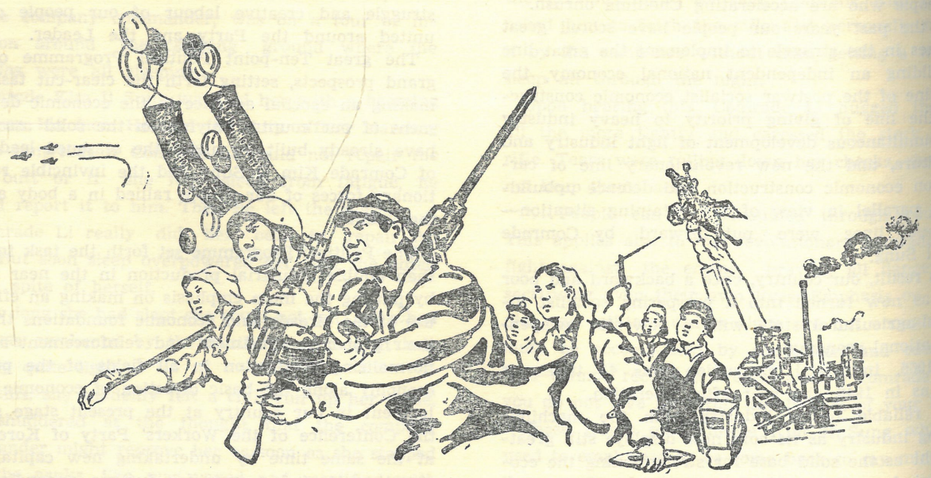
To this end, the existing facilities will be readjusted and advanced technical process be extensively introduced in the existing iron and steel works to raise the production capacity to the fullest possible extent. At the same time, the large projects of reconstruction and expansion of the metallurgical plants will be carried out in a big way and domestic fuel be extensively introduced so as to further consolidate the independence of our metal industry.

The varieties of steel will be increased in a big way, the production of alloy steel will be developed. The assortment and standards of rolled steel will be increased and, particularly, the production of thin plate and cold-rolled products will be developed and the output of products of the second-stage processing be increased. Our ferrous metallurgy will meet the demands for quality and assortment of steel which are steadily rising as technology develops.

Meanwhile, nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed and the work be carried out actively of building up our own bases of light metal production.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of further developing the engineering industry, stressing the importance of its role in the development of the people's economy and technical progress and in strengthening defence capabilities.

In this branch, the existing machine plants will be reinforced and perfectly equipped, many medium and small machine factories be built up, specialization and co-operation in production be promoted so as to turn out and supply machinery and equipment needed in all the domains of the people's economy.



In view of the prospective demand of the development of the people's economy, large-sized equipment production centres will be further expanded and solid production centres of precision machines be built up so as to raise our engineering industry to a higher level.

The Political Programme also set the task of the chemical industry. Drawing on the already laid foundation of the chemical industry, the inorganic and organic chemical industries will be further developed, such new branches of the chemical industry as the oil processing and synthetic rubber industries be created to develop the chemical industry of our country in a diverse way. Along with nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorous and kali fertilizers will be produced with domestic raw materials, and various agricultural chemicals including weed-killers be put out and supplied in quantities.

In the field of the building-materials industry, to develop the production of cement and metal and chemical building-materials in a large way we will implement the Party's line of readjusting and expanding the existing building-materials factories and correctly combining with this the construction of new factories and of simultaneously developing the large-scale central building-materials industry and the medium- and small-scale local building-materials industry.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung set the task of introducing the cyclic felling method to increase timber production and making a comprehensive and effective use of timber in the field of forestry. He defined it as the central task of light industry to enhance the quality of consumer goods, expand their variety and lower their production cost and urged to raise the quality of consumer goods to the world level at the earliest possible date, increase the production of fabrics, daily necessaries and foodstuffs, wage an active struggle to reduce the production cost and thereby bringing about a radical progress in the production of consumer goods in a few years. The task of the fishing industry is to develop pelagic as well as inshore fishing industry in a big way and improve the fish processing work, and the task set before the field of transport is to complete the electrification of railways in the main in a few years by directing special attention to the development of railway transport and further expand and develop other branches of transport in order to satisfy the steadily growing demand of the people's economy for transport.

In the Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the important task in the domain of agriculture is to carry into effect the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." To carry out the technical revolution in the countryside, in the field of irrigation the existing irrigation facilities will be readjusted and, at the same time, new irrigation works and afforestation and water conservancy projects be undertaken on a wide scale, and in the field of mechanization various trailer farm implements and accessory parts will be turned out and supplied sufficiently and the repairs and maintenance of farm machines will be improved.

Chemicalization will also be introduced in an all-round way, while continuously pushing ahead with irrigation and mechanization in the rural economy. To this end a scientific manuring system suited to the soil conditions will be established, tendency to lay emphasis on nitrogen fertilizer alone be discarded, phosphorous, kali and microelement fertilizers be produced on our own, and weed-killers and other highly effective agricultural chemicals be produced in large quantities.

As a result of the vigorous execution of the policy of our Party and Government on electrification, electricity has already been laid on in 98.2 per cent of all the farm villages and 86.1 per cent of the entire farmhouses in our country. We will see to it that electrification is pushed on with and electricity is supplied to all the villages and farm houses in a few years by bringing together as far as possible those houses scattered in the mountain areas which still have no electricity on.

Besides, in the countryside the productive construction will be undertaken on a large scale, many modern farm houses be built newly and thereby the straw-thatched houses handed down through ages will be completely removed in the coming few years.

The Political Programme set tasks before the rural economy of increasing the production of grain, industrial crops, vegetables and other crops, further developing stockbreeding, taking good care of 133,000-odd *jongbo* of orchards and 100,000 *jongbo* of chestnut tree groves and bringing the total area under fruit trees to 200,000 *jongbo* in the next few years.

The realization of all these tasks in the rural economy will ease the labour of the farmers and rapidly increase the agricultural output.

The Political Programme also set forth the task of further improving the people's livelihood.

The Government of the Republic which regards the betterment of the well-being of the people as the supreme principle governing its activities will endeavour to increase the national income substantially and raise the money wages and real incomes of the working people through the proper distribution of the national income on the principle of rationally adjusting the balance between accumulation and consumption and radically elevating the people's living standards while ensuring a high tempo of expanded reproduction and successfully carrying out defence upbuilding.

The Government of the Republic will make greater state investments in various social and cultural services to give fuller satisfaction to the demands of the entire working people. Particularly, it will improve trade and the public health services to raise the general living standards of the people.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the improvement of labour administration is a very important task to be tackled in the whole course of socialist construction and set forth

A New Upsurge of Ghollima March

At present the working people of our country are seething with the revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of the people's economy, upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme —"Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity"— announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

In the Ten-point Political Programme the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, who has always led our people along the path of development and prosperity by setting forth the correct lines and policies at every stage of the revolution and construction with the scientific insight into internal and external situation, showed clear-cut road to the earlier unification of the fatherland and nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and elucidated concretely the programmatic tasks arising in the socialist construction of the country and the ways and methods of executing them.

The entire working people of our country, who realized the correctness and wiseness of the lines and policies worked out by the Leader through the realities of life, are marching vigorously along the bright road illumined by the Political Programme, bringing about another upsurge of Chollima by continuously displaying the same ardour and spirit with which they have carried through to the end the teachings of the Leader, going through fire and water, united as firm as one around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

All the workers, engineers and office employees of the Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the biggest metallurgical bases of our country which occupies an important position in the socialist construction of the country, are fired with the revolutionary zeal to achieve a bigger victory this year, a decisive year for the execution of the Seven-Year Plan, upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Last year, acting upon the on-the-spot teachings of the Leader, they hit with credit their annual production target in all indices. Besides, they not only carried out many construction projects including the erection of the zinking workshop but did much work successfully over and above the target by additionally turning out steel and iron products needed in building Pyongyang, the capital city of the revolution, into a more grand and beautiful city. Taking pride in what they did last year, they are now keeping the flames of continuous innovation ablaze out of burning wish to faithfully execute this year, too, the teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the get-together with the electorate of the Songrim constituency and the tasks laid down in his great Ten-point Political Programme.

Upholding wholeheartedly the Leader's teachings made in the great Ten-point Political Programme: **"The development of the metal industry and, particularly, the steel industry, is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic might... We should capture the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by concentrating our efforts on developing ferrous metallurgy,"** the steel makers here made a resolve early this year to fulfil the people's economic plan for this year one month ahead of the set time and challenged all factories and enterprises of the country to a socialist emulation.

Employees of all factories and enterprises in the country accepted it and, putting forth their own resolutions, are now raising the flames of socialist emulation.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works, determined to bring about a new upsurge in iron and steel production, are executing brilliantly the tasks imposed on them in the struggle to raise the production capacity of metallurgical equipment to the utmost and to further increase the independence of the metallurgical industry.

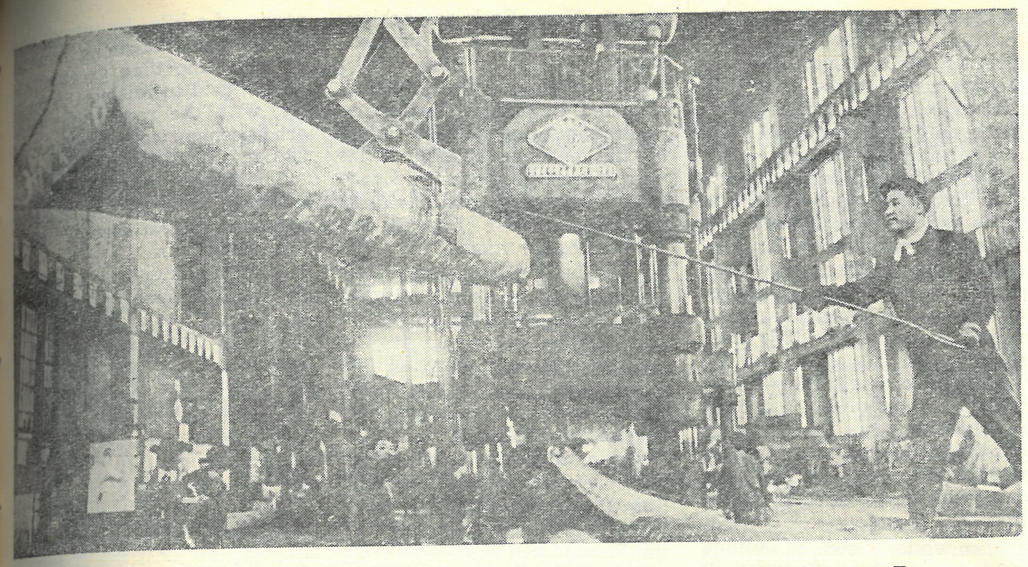
Here and there in the iron works are hung up militant slogans such as "Let us carry out completely the great Ten-point Political Programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader!" and "Let us strictly follow the Party's line for the parallel promotion of economic construction and defence upbuilding!" and the Chollima riders are unfolding an unremitting labour struggle.

Through their creative labour struggle, the smelters in the steel workshop have made an innovation by shortening the time of steel smelting, and constructors who are engaged in the reconstruction and expansion project for increasing the production capacity of metallurgical equipment to the maximum, are overfulfilling their daily quota two-fold and three-fold.

The workers of the factory, where Kim Jong Song works, who were honoured with the congratulation by Premier Kim Il Sung last year for having finished the plan for the year before the founding anniversary of the Party (October 10) upholding the Premier's on-the-spot teachings given last June, are now, as in the past, energetically waging an increased production struggle to carry through the Ten-point Political Programme shown by the Leader. They have joined the increased production emulation with the resolve to complete two months earlier than schedule the plan for this year which envisages a bigger growth in production than last year.

Keeping deeply in their hearts the following passages of the Leader's teachings given in the Ten-point Political Programme: **"The engineering industry is the nucleus of heavy industry and the basis for the development of all branches of the people's economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of alleviating the strain on transport and increasing the defence capacities. It can be said that everything depends, in the final analysis, on the development of the engineering industry in carrying out the task of building the economy and defences in parallel set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan as a whole,"** the workers here are working energetically, determined to repay the Leader's profound trust in and great expectation to the working class of the engineering industry with their intense loyalty.

The workers of this factory are translating their resolution into reality with credit by ensuring three discharges in steel smelting in a shift, instead



Workers of the press shop making innovations in production, upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme (at the factory where Kim Jong Song works)

concrete tasks for improving labour administration.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung, pointing out that *Juche* should be thoroughly established and the foundations of the independent national economy be further consolidated, emphasized that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance must be displayed all the more in every field and at every unit of the people's economy.

Today our heroic working-class and the entire working people are effecting a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction to realize the brilliant prospects illuminated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward in the Political Programme is translated into reality, a great stride will be made in the socialist construction of our country, our people's economy will turn into a more solid and vital independent economy equipped with up-to-date techniques, and the workers will be in a position to produce more material wealth while working in a easier and more cultured way.

In the forefront of our revolutionary struggle and construction work stands the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads us to victory and glory. And the road ahead of us is illuminated by the Party's lines and policies worked out by him, correctness of which was affirmed through practice.

Today the entire people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung are raising higher the flames of the revolutionary upsurge in all the fields of revolution and construction, marching forward along the path indicated by him in the Ten-point Political Programme.

of the two in the past, in order to fulfil their production plan for this year which has augmented considerably as against that of last year covering such items as compressor and plant for chemical industry. The workers of the processing work shop introduced jigs of various kinds and up-to-date work methods into production, thereby raising the production efficiency several times. Similar innovations are afoot in the metal-working and 3,000-ton press shops.

At present this factory is successfully overfulfilling its daily and monthly plans thanks to the creative labour struggle of the workers for overfulfilling their daily norms two-fold or three-fold.

Meanwhile, the Chollima riders in machine factories in various parts also have come out to accomplish the Political Programme. They are registering innovatory achievements in the production of various machines and equipment including giant machines.

Innovations are also brought about by the workers in the mining industry.

The Red miners of the mine, where Yu Dae Hwa works, who do not accept any other ideology than the revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, are making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance at the Chollima speed from the beginning of 1968 in order to implement the tasks set forth by the Leader in the Ten-point Political Programme displaying the same ardor with which they fulfilled the production plan for 1967 some 15 days ahead of schedule in all indices.

The miners of the Kumsan shop are surpassing their daily plan by 60 per cent with a full resolve to fulfil more than 2 months ahead of schedule the shop's plan for this year which was 34 per cent bigger than that of the last year, that is, by October 10, 1968, the anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Members of the excavator platoons led by Bae Ki Bong and Jo Yong Baek are achieving a new miracle by overfulfilling their daily plans 2-3.5 times surmounting all difficulties and hardships, taking the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who carried through the Leader's orders unconditionally at the cost of their lives in any adversities for model.

Displaying their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal of labour in this way, the Red miners here true to the Leader's call are carrying out with credit the mine's plan for this year which is 25 per cent bigger than last year.

The workers and office workers of the factory where Sung Shin Bom works have also risen up to execute the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in last summer and the tasks of the building-materials industry set forth in the Ten-point Political Programme which was announced by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly. At present they are bringing about a new upsurge in the cement production for the economic construction and defence upbuilding of the country.

The workers of this factory who are always loyal to the Party and the Leader are vigorously waging a creative labour struggle for the production of more cement, bearing deep in mind the Leader's instructions given in the Ten-point Political Programme that "the huge task of capital construction facing us in the parallel building of the economy and defences and in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out successfully without raising the production of building-materials to the level commensurate with it."

The workers of the No. 1 calcining shop take care of the existing equipment assiduously and exercise properly heat and technical management. And they are increasing considerably the per-hour production capacity of a kiln, by introducing a high-speed calcining method. At the same time great attention is paid to raising the quality, with the result that first-grade cement accounts for over 98 per cent of the products.

The similar results are being achieved in the No. 2 calcining shop and the No. 1 and 2 crushing shops, too.

In particular, the workers of the crushing shops have increased the per-hour crushing capacity by 10 per cent as against last year and normalized it by the movement of collective innovation between the processes concerned.

True to the teachings of the Leader who defined it as a weighty task confronting agriculture to consistently carry into effect the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the members of our co-operative farms throughout the country are seething with a revolutionary upsurge.

Thousands of peasants and youths on the co-operative farms of Songchon county, South Pyongan Province, are carrying on an innovation-making labour struggle in the nature-remaking projects such as river conservation and drainage of standing water.

Having set a huge task to carry through the great Ten-point Political Programme mapped out by the Leader, they are fulfilling their quotas two-fold or three-fold.

In every construction site many youth shock brigades such as "Pak Kil Song phoenix shock brigade" and "Li Su Bok youth shock brigade" are unfolding a strenuous labour struggle showing their burning passion for loyalty to the call of the Leader to the last as the revolutionary forerunners did.

Upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by the Leader, the entire working people of our country are today waging a vigorous struggle for translating the great Political Programme set forth by the Leader into reality giving a fresh impetus to the Chollima advance.

An Epochal Event in Development of Friendly Relations Between the Korean and Arab Peoples

The Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, paid an official visit to the Republic of Iraq and to the People's Republic of South Yemen from January 28 to February 8 at the invitation of the governments of these countries.

During its stay in these countries, it had talks with Lieutenant General Taher Yahya, Premier of the Republic of Iraq, and high-ranking officials of the country, and with President Qahtan Ashaabi and government officials of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

At the talks were discussed questions on further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Iraq and of Korea and South Yemen and strengthening mutual support and solidarity in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle.

As a result of the talks agreements were reached on the establishment of diplomatic relations and on the exchange of diplomatic representatives on embassadorial level between our country and the Republic of Iraq and between our country and the People's Republic of South Yemen.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Republic of Iraq and between Korea and the People's Republic of South Yemen marked an epochal event in the development of friendly relations between the peoples of these countries who are vigorously fighting to consolidate national independence and achieve social prosperity against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

It will also greatly contribute to cementing militant solidarity and unity between the peoples of Asia and Africa in their struggle for national independence and freedom against imperialism and colonialism and is a blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

The Korean people warmly welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Iraq and South Yemen, considering that it fully accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and these countries who are fighting for the common cause.

The peoples of Korea and Iraq and the peoples of Korea and South Yemen have supported and co-operated with each other closely in the struggle for achieving and consolidating national independence against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and its stooges.

The Korean people have always extended active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Iraqi people for defending the national independence and dignity of the Arab peoples against the incessant provocations of aggression perpetrated by the U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges, the Israeli expansionists; they have supported and encouraged the South Yemeni people who waged a protracted, bitter struggle, arms in hands, against the British imperialists.

The Iraqi and South Yemeni peoples support the Korean people in their resolute struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unifying the fatherland by themselves. This is a great encouragement to the Korean people.

With the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Iraq and between Korea and South Yemen, their relations of friendship have entered a new stage of development. The establishment of diplomatic relations is a manifestation of the firm resolution of the peoples of these countries to fight always together maintaining closer co-operation in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people will in the future too, as in the past, render active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Iraqi and South Yemeni peoples for the consolidation of their national independence and the prosperity of their countries against imperialism and colonialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic positively support the peoples of all newly-independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and bring about national prosperity. We shall continue to endeavour for the promotion of our relations of friendship and co-operation with newly-independent nations."

Being convinced of the further development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Iraq and of Korea and South Yemen, the Korean people heartily wish the Iraqi and South Yemeni peoples a new success in their struggle for building prospering independent sovereign states, against imperialism and colonialism.

DAM No. 5

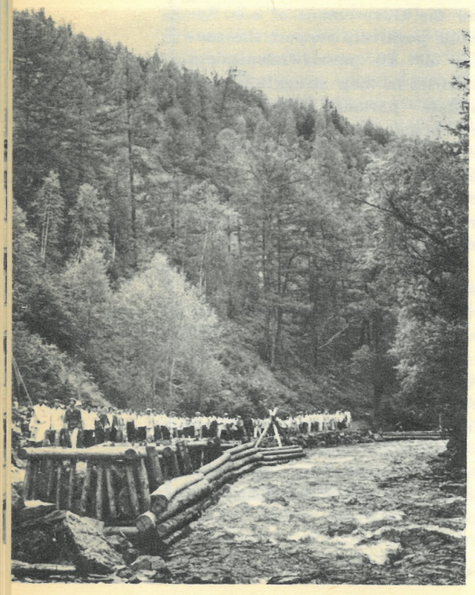
KIM DONG SON

After completing our visit to the scene of the Bochonbo battle we left the town for the old seats of the battles which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army conducted in the Musan area after advancing into the fatherland again in May 1939.

Our party proceeded to Dam No. 5. A narrow-gauge railway ran endlessly along the winding stream of the Amrok River.

The anti-Japanese guerilla units under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed this dam and started their advance towards the Musan area, in order to light another torchlight of national liberation for the people in the fatherland over which hovered dark clouds.

Dam No. 5 is always crowded with visitors from various parts of the country



The revolutionary situation at that time was very stern.

After unleashing the Sino-Japanese War in 1937 the Japanese imperialists intensified plunderage in Korea unprecedentedly on the one hand and, on the other, suppressed ruthlessly the revolutionary movement of the Korean people as a whole conducting a large-scale "encircling offensive" against the anti-Japanese guerillas.

Panic-stricken by the further growth of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in scope and strength and particularly by the spread of fiercer flames of the anti-Japanese struggle after the Bochonbo battle, the Japanese imperialists ran wild to "wipe out" the anti-Japanese guerillas by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of their troops.

The prevailing situation demanded to work out a scientific, revolutionary line of strategy and tactics in order to counter the desperate machinations of the enemy and wage positive military and political activities to implement the line.

Proceeding from such demand, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, set forth at the Nanpaitzu Meeting held in November 1938 and at the Peitatingtzu Meeting in April of the next year the most correct and well-advised line of further intensifying the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by large-scale operations of its units and advancing into the fatherland again. The line expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung aimed at lifting the dark clouds hovering over the heads of the Korean people owing to the fascist suppression of Japanese imperialism and bring hope of life and conviction about the victory of the revolution to the Korean people. The line also aimed at throwing the enemy into confusion and inflicting a crushing blow on him by advancing to the new areas when the enemy was conducting concentrated encircling operations with a large force.

The line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanpaitzu Meeting was the wisest and boldest step for saving the Korean revolution from the crisis and leading it to an upsurge again on the basis of a scientific analysis of the military and political situation and the balance of forces between the Korean revolutionary forces and the enemy at that time.

After the Nanpaitzu Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung led the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland.

We arrived at Dam No. 5 via Rimyongsu.

It was on the morning of May 18, 1939 that the anti-Japanese guerilla units crossed Dam No. 5 on the upper reaches of the Amrok River and stealthily advanced into the homeland.

While I stood gazing at Dam No. 5, it reminded me of the arduous march during which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to break through many-fold encircling nets of the enemy which formed a forest of bayonets, waging a fierce battles against the outnumbering enemy, cutting their way through waist-deep snow and crossing rugged mountains, enduring hunger and severe cold around 40 degrees below zero.

Every step they made at that time was attended with all sorts of hardships. The fact that it took them some one hundred days to cover a week's distance clearly shows how arduous the march was.

In the whole course of the arduous

(Continued on page 40)

To Greet the Great Revolutionary Event of the Unification of the Fatherland Actively

It is the supreme national task of the Korean people to put an end to the territorial division and the national split and to accomplish the unification of the fatherland.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people. To settle one's internal affair by oneself is the principle of independence underlying the unswerving stand to which the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic consistently hold fast in realizing the country's unification.

In the Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by him at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea."

The invariable, principled position to which the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic consistently are adhering with regards to the independent unification of the country is the embodiment of the Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the idea of *Juche* that the Korean revolution must be carried out in a responsible manner by the subjective force of the Korean people themselves.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from this firm stand, made a profound analysis of the obtaining situation in our country and set forth again the clear-cut, revolutionary ways of liberating South Korea from the U.S. imperialists' occupation and unifying the fatherland.

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, our country still remains divided into the North and the South, the unification of the fatherland—the cherished desire of the nation—has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up, and our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years.

The protracted partition of the territory not only makes it impossible to enlist and utilize in a co-ordinated way the rich natural resources in the country and the people's wisdom and talents for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people, but is widening more and more the gulf between North and South Korea in all spheres of politics, economy and culture and gradually removing even the national community of our people.

It has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. In South Korea, now turned into a complete colony and military base of U.S. imperialism, the national industry and agriculture have gone bankrupt and devastated to the extreme, everything that is national and noble is utterly trampled down, the people are ill-clad and starving due to double and treble harsh exploitation, and even their right to existence is constantly menaced.

The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a supply base for their aggression against the northern half of the Republic and the Continent and are openly carrying on military provocations, while running wild to prepare for another war.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression and war are bringing about enormous evil effects on the socio-political life and people's life of South Korea; it gravely menaces peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia.

Since the first days of the occupation of the southern half by the U.S. imperialist aggressors the South Korean people have courageously fought against their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression.

Especially, ever since Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly laid down at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea the revolutionary line of rapidly expanding the revolutionary forces in South Korea and accelerating the South Korean revolution in every way in view of the new situation in which the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and of fascistization have become more undisguised, the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people has developed assuming more active forms including that of armed guerilla struggle.

The South Korean people see the path of their freedom and liberation in Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy on the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland and derive hope and encour-

Poster "Firm Economic Construction Is A Guarantee for the Unification of the Fatherland!"

agement from the socialist system established in the northern half and the great achievements gained by the people in the northern half of the Republic under his leadership. Having the greatest esteem for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the wise Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who brightly illumines the road of struggle for them, they are unyieldingly fighting looking forward to the day of glory when they will be leading a happy life under his leadership.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, who are scared by the South Korean people's anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle which acquirs more positive character, are resorting to more reckless suppression and adventurous policies, seeking a way out of the crisis in the intensification of barbarous tyranny and war policy. Suffice it to say that of late they have framed up a series of "cases" including what they call the "Case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and arrested, imprisoned and murdered many South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, while strengthening the networks of repression and have been raising hysteric war clamour mobilising armed forces on a large scale and further intensifying fascist suppression throughout South Korea, exploiting the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded brigandishly into the territory of our country.

With no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" clamour, however, can the enemies damp the revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is the revolutionary struggle of the people. This is a rule. The more suppression, the fiercer the flames of struggle, just like pouring oil in fire.

It is quite natural that activities of armed guerilla struggle and mass revolutionary struggle for freedom, liberation and unification of the country are gathering momentum among the broad South Korean people.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, **"when the broad masses of people rise as one in a struggle against the oppressors, they can destroy any bulwark of the imperialists. If the workers, peasants and youths, students, intellectuals and other sections of the broad masses of the people in South Korea firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution."**

The stern reality of today shows that it is none other than U.S. imperialism that imposes unheard-of misfortunes and sufferings on the South Korean people and lays an obstacle in the way of Korea's unification.

We cannot look with folded arms at the pitiable plight of the South Korean compatriots caused by the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial policy, and we can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity.

The master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people themselves.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeds from the national and class obligation that the people in the northern half of the Republic will always remember the South Korean people who are waging a bloody struggle for freedom and liberation and do all in its power to render assistance to them. It also is an expression of the definite resolve of our people to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unify the fatherland in co-operation with the South Korean people.

At the same time, his teaching to unite forces of the people in North and South Korea shows the most revolutionary, correct and practical ways for liberating South Korea from the tyrannical colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and achieving the unification of the fatherland as early as possible.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event."

The northern half of the Republic is the base of the Korean revolution and the most important motive power for it. Therefore, a decisive guarantee for the unification of the fatherland is to solidify our revolutionary base and strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half.

The people in the northern half always remember their brothers in the South considering the task of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland their first and foremost revolutionary task; they are strengthening a revolutionary resolve to liberate their brothers at all costs. Especially, they are firmly prepared ideologically for a decisive struggle for accomplishing the cause of the unification of the fatherland in co-operation with the South Korean people whenever asked to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea.

The people in the northern half are also making a great revolutionary upsurge in order to properly carry on the socialist economic construction, the essential guarantee for strengthening the material force of the revolutionary base, and further consolidate the economic foundations of the country so that they may have adequate material preparations to meet actively the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only if the country's economic foundations are more solidified and all necessary material conditions are created, is it possible to meet the great event with full preparations, bring the superiority of the socialist system home to the fighting people of South Korea and aid their revolutionary struggle forcefully. Only then will it also be possible to create enough assets to rehabilitate the devastated South Korean economy and improve rapidly the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the South after the unification of the country in the future."

It is one of the most important militant tasks for the Korean people to push ahead with economic construction in the fastest tempo and increase defence capabilities side by side with it.

"The Government of the Republic," Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the Political Programme, **"will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation."**

Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army will crush any surprise attacks of the enemy at a blow and wipe them out for good and all.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"As we are people making revolution, we should work and live in a revolutionary way, maintaining a tense and mobilized posture at all times.

"The entire people should in this way be made to greet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations. We should all be fully prepared to come out to the revolutionary struggle whenever called upon by the Party."

The entire people in the northern half who have accepted the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic with exalted revolutionary zeal and boundless emotion are giving added impetus to the economic construction and defence upbuilding in response to the Leader's call and are burning with a fiery ardor for giving more powerful support to their fighting brothers in the South with valuable achievements gained in the revolution and construction.

The historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic made public by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly is a great banner of struggle that throws a bright light to the road of the 40 million Korean people struggling to liberate South Korea from the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism and realize the great national cause of unifying the fatherland, and that encourages the Korean people to victory.

Holding aloft the banner of the Ten-point Political Programme set forth by the Leader, the Korean people will have more thoroughgoing preparations for actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland and smash without fail the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges by the combined efforts of the entire people in North and South Korea, and accomplish the national cause —the unification of the fatherland—in the present generation.

Invincible is the Korean people who are advancing towards the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Traitors Cannot Escape People's Judgement

Seven years ago the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to tide over the ever-worsening crisis of their colonial rule over South Korea, staged a military coup d'etat and established more heinous military fascist rule.

The Pak Jung Hi clique assumed the "presidency" of the puppet regime by the help of the U.S. imperialists. Since his "seizure of the power," he has been committing countless indelible treacheries as faithful servant to the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and war.

In a little more than ten days after the seizure of power, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dissolved 23 political parties and 238 public organizations and closed down over 900 press organs by force. Besides, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique imprisoned as many as 100,000 innocent people in one month alone and sentenced them to heavy or capital punishment.

And to this date they have rigged up more than 3,000 evil laws including the "National Security Law" and "Anti-communist Law." They organized the "Central Intelligence Department" and many other fascist machinery of suppression to imprison and kill numerous innocent people. Thus South Korea has been converted into a land of darkness where fascist tyranny is rampant.

All this Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have carried out on the order of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have made the South Korean economy more dependent on foreign monopoly capitals while hastening the process of bankruptcy of the national industry.

Under the traitorous "Law on the Induction of Foreign Capital" enacted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, foreign capitals are penetrating deep into the major branches of the South Korean economy. American monopolies have already seized control over cement, electrical and chemical industries, Japanese monopolies over textile, ship-building and repair, fuel and power, and chemical industries, and West German monopolies have laid a foundation for their economic control over the engineering branch and the chemical industry.

Thanks to the traitorous economic policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, today South Korea's foreign dependence on manufactured goods has risen from 41.4 per cent before the liberation (1945) to 63.4. The economic structure has been so changed into one thoroughly dependent on foreign capitals that fibre and power mills cannot be run at all if the import of such raw materials as raw cotton, chemical fibres, raw wool and wheat is stopped.

In the meantime, they are collecting exorbitant tax from the people to squander it in expanding the military installations needed for the provocation of another war in Korea.

For the past five years since their seizure of power, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have squeezed 224,000 million *won* through 50 kinds of taxes which means 47,000 *won* for each family. What is worse, they are bent on selling out the nation under the label of emigration on the false pretext that the overpopulation is the cause of the poverty of the South Korean people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique organized what is called "Overseas Development Corporation," and worked out "Five-year Plan for Man-power Export" which envisages the export of 73,800 laborers and planned to emigrate 4,880 families. He openly boasts that the plan will bring him 100 million dollars of foreign currency.

While desperately opposing the independent unification of the country, the most cherished desire of the Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, following the war policy of U.S. imperialism, are sending the South Korean youths and middle aged people to the criminal war of aggression in Viet Nam as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialists.

They have already sent—and earlier than other puppets—more than 50,000 men of the South Korean puppet army to the battlefields of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam at the bidding of U.S. imperialism.

A large number of them were already killed or wounded as cheap cannon fodders of U.S. imperialism.

This has caused a growing opposition and indignation against the Pak Jung Hi's humiliating troop dispatch among the South Korean people.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, acting under instructions from the U.S. imperialists for more troop dispatch to the aggressive war in South Viet Nam, have been sending a great number of South Korean young and middle aged people under the name of "war service corps" since August last year.

Furthermore, this clique are plotting to send another batch of troop a division strong at the order of the U.S. imperialists who have faced the final defeat before the recent all-round offensive of people's liberation armed forces of South Viet Nam.

These are not all the crimes Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has been committing as a faithful servant of his master—U.S. imperialism.

Take his another serious crime for example.

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" had been dragged on for 14 years in face of the protest of the both Korean and Japanese peoples. Traitor Pak Jung Hi, however, declared that he would bring the talks to an end even if he "became the focus of public censure" and at last put his seal on the "South Korea-Japan Agreement" in June 1965. Thus he paved the road of re-invasion of South Korea for the Japanese militarists.

Originally, traitor Pak Jung Hi is a faithful dog of Japanese imperialism. He wrote a pledge with his blood swearing his allegiance to Japanese imperialism when he joined the Japanese army and served as a company commander in the Japanese war of aggression on the Asiatic continent. Immediately after his seizure of the power, he called his puppet regime the "most pro-Japanese one."

When he visited Japan after the coup d'etat, he bowed low with respect toward the Japanese imperial palace before he met his "seniors" to ask for advice, saying: "Please teach me how to do politics," "We will study the spirit of the Royalists in the Meiji Restoration of 1868 to make it the spiritual pattern in Korean reconstruction."

Meanwhile, his Japanese seniors called on their running dog in South Korea to have secret talks with him.

He went so far as to declare that he would side with the Japanese militarists even though he committed the same treachery as Lee Wan Yong did in 1910 when the latter sold out the country to Japan. Moreover, he called one of the Japanese militarists, Banboku Ohno, "father." This shows how far he has gone as a faithful servant of Japanese militarism. Now he obeys whatever order the Japanese imperialists give him.

Through such collusion with Japanese militarists the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique opened a road for the formation of an aggressive military alliance by U.S. imperialism and are running more actively for a new war provocation following the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Their military provocation against the northern half of the Republic along the military demarcation line that had intensified after Johnson's visit to South Korea has reached its peak with the incident of the U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo" as a momentum. While reinforcing their armament, the U.S. imperialists issued emergency mobilization order to their occupation army and the South Korean puppet army and stepped up ceaseless provocations on the ground, in the air and on the sea.

A grave situation has been created that a war may break out at any time in Korea in the consequence of these desperate manoeuvrings.

All these facts show how frenziedly the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, are bent on fascist suppression and treachery.

It is quite natural that now revolutionaries and patriots in South Korea are heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique further expanding mass struggles including the armed guerilla struggle.

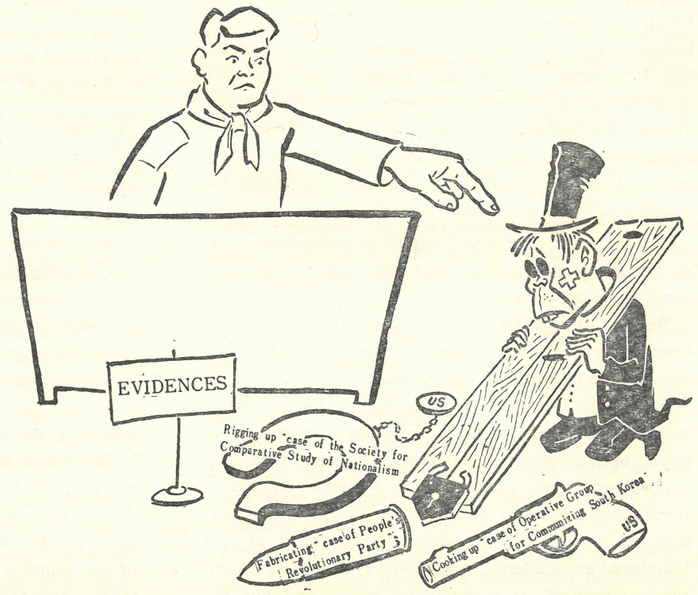
Furious activities of the armed guerillas and mass advance of workers and peasants are shaking U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea to the very foundation.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are madly resorting to war policy and fascist suppression. But with no tyrannical measure could they check the revolutionary advance of the people.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the entire Korean people will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, overthrow their stooges and achieve the cause of unifying the fatherland. And the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique shall be tried by the people for their inexcusable crimes.

Cartoon

"Judgment by the people"


EVIDENCES
Rigging up "case of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism"
US
Fabricating "case of People's Revolutionary Party"
Cooking up "case of Operative Group for Communizing South Korea"
US

Frenzy of Suppression

In South Korea over which dark clouds of fascism hang, fascist suppression of patriots by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is becoming more and more frenzied as the days go by.

To take the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fabricated last autumn for instance.

The so-called "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" is the one that some South Korean artists, musicians, professors, post-graduates and university students staying in West Germany and France for study were kidnapped to South Korea by the most base tricks and means and were "sentenced" to capital or severe punishments including penal servitude for life on the "charge" of "espionage" activities.

With the aim of concocting this "case," the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique colluded beforehand with the West German militarists and sent South Korean agents to West Germany and France to kidnap "suspects." And the "suspects" were subjected to menace, intimidation and torture in the South Korean puppet's "embassies" in those countries before they were taken by force to South Korea. The Pak Jung Hi clique also resorted to every kind of trick to arrest some other personages living abroad: for instances, calling up to the "presidential inauguration ceremony," or invitation to something called "scientific symposium," or offer of "posts for interpreter" and what not.

Not only that. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique went so far as to assassinate those who did not bend to their demand.

Beside this "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brought again before the "court" the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" which had encountered with a scathing accusation of public opinion when it had been fabricated once.

They imprisoned and subjected a number of patriotic-minded people to penalty. The fascist clique also branded the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, an academic organization once they themselves approved, as a "seditious body", and put behind bars many professors, college students, intellectuals and patriotic personages.

The dregs of humanity also are staging trial farces—the "case of Jongshim Society," the "case of the medical college in Kyongbuk university," the "case of espionage in Pusan" and the like in Seoul and other local districts—to punish patriots.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique leaves no stone unturned to lay the blame on the patriots for the "crimes" they cooked up alleging that the "accused" were "instigated" or "dictated" by someone.

They put the arrested patriotic-minded personages and students to electric or water tortures, or hanging down with arms bound behind the back—heinous beastly racks—then piled up a stack of "indictments" full of fabulous false evidence for the murderous "trials" they staged for several days in succession to pass on those patriots barbarous "sentences" such as capital and other severe punishments including penal servitude for life.

The French magazine *Nouvel Observateur*, bringing to light the truth of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "trial" farce, wrote:

The methods of torture used by the South Korean police are a cocktail of the cruelty of S.S. (Schutzstaffel) and the craftiness of the Japanese police. The "indictments" against the arrested South Koreans are no other than the compilation of "confessions" forged by the police. As it is, the South Korean authorities are out to cow by this trial all the intellectuals who are more opposed to their dictatorial ways.

To extricate themselves from the sealed doom, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have perpetrated the diabolical fascist suppression at the point of the bayonet. Now they are in a frenzy to punish a great number of patriots, who are recalcitrant at them, cooking up "cases" including the "case" of the non-existent "Operative Group for Communizing South Korea."

The South Korean society has been reduced to a living hell literally under the villainous colonial rule of terrorism imposed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for over 20 years. Therefore, exclusive of the handful of the landlords, the comprador capitalists, and the reactionary bureaucrats who are fed on crumbs thrown by the U.S. imperialists, the working people, the absolute majority of the population, are deeply discontented with the existing colonial militarist rule of fascism. Today the South Korean people groan in the "abject poverty never known for four thousand years," suffering from oppression and exploitation of every description under the Yankees' colonial military occupation.

Needless to say, no one can remain indifferent to the situation of South Korea today where aggression and subjugation, oppression and deprivation of right, bankruptcy and ruin, hunger and poverty are at their zenith, as long as he worries a bit about the destiny of the country and the nation.

Therefore, scholars, intellectuals, and all South Korean patriots, from the lofty idea prompted by their national conscience, are coming out to demand the democratization of the South Korean society and the improvement of people's life in opposition to the military fascist oppression which is afoot in South Korea and in discontent with the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have subjected the people to the terrible economic bankruptcy and chronic penury. They have risen up to call for the independent unification of the country, convinced that the realization of unification will accomplish their burning aspiration.

It reflects not only the ardent desire of the specific circles of the learned but the vital demand of all the South Korean people groaning under the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the cruel rule of their puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It is a patriotic deed worthy of admiration and their demands are fully righteous.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, trying to lay the blame upon these patriotic people, have fabricated many a "cases" and staged the "sanguinary farce," through which they are now taking the wicked reactionary offensive to uproot all the patriotic, democratic elements deterrent to the execution of their policy of war and treason.

Coining such "cases," the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique aim first to divert the people's attention elsewhere, then stifle the patriotic democratic forces with the purpose of pushing ahead with their war policy and prop their tottering fascist colonial domination.

No racket of oppression whatsoever can dam the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people which is mounting as days go by. Where oppression and exploitation exist, people always rise in a struggle against them, and where national humiliation and subjugation prevail, the oppressed people always stand up in a nation-wide liberation struggle.

In different parts of South Korea, last year alone there were mass revolutionary struggles in every form including the armed guerilla struggle which chilled the scoundrels' hearts.

The enemy left no means untried to live out abjectly in face of the flame of revolution.

South Korean press reported that last year alone as many as ten divisions or more of U.S. imperialist troops, the South Korean puppet army and police force including reserve divisions were mobilized to suppress the activities of the South Korean revolutionaries' armed guerilla struggle and the mass revolutionary struggle which broke out one after another throughout South Korea, and the total number of the participants in the so-called "punitive operations" exceeded six millions.

But, no matter how much they may kick up such fascist persecution and racket, they can by no means check the sweeping revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

Entering this year, armed guerilla units appeared in succession to beat the enemy in different parts of South Korea. A South Korean armed guerilla unit exchanged fire with the enemy at the spot 500 metres away from the "Chongwadae," the lair of the traitor Pak Jung Hi, from the night of January 21 to the dawn of the next day, and finished off the chief of the puppet Jongro police station commanding the police combat unit and killed or wounded scores of puppet policemen and stooges. It also destroyed with handgrenades four military vehicles mobilized there. With it as a momentum, the South Korean armed guerilla units began to advance to various parts in South Korea centering Seoul and Kyonggi Province.

And they are attacking posts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to smash Yankee scoundrels and inflicting casualties to the puppet army and police, which throws the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, into a panic.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"With no amount of brutal suppression and 'anti-communist' clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance."

After all, the fascist frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will only hasten their doom.

A National Art Festival of Workers

Several days ago a national art festival of workers was held in Pyongyang, the Capital of revolution, in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Art circle members from the factories and enterprises selected at the contests held in provinces, cities and counties participated in the festival with various pieces and works—music, dances, sketches and comedy talks which vividly portrayed their life. By the way they all fulfilled or overfulfilled their production plans for last year at their respective factories and enterprises in the struggle for implementing the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Among their repertoire were works depicting the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the feeling of boundless reverence and loyalty of our working class to him, the indomitable fighting spirit of our working class of thoroughly arming themselves with the unitary ideological system of the Party, single-heartedly defending with their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and unconditionally carrying through the grand Ten-point Political Programme and on-the-spot instructions given by the Leader, and their militant spirit to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea at the earliest possible date and materialize the unification of the fatherland.

There also were such works on the lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal revolutionary achievements of the fighters of the anti-Japanese guerilla army organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, on mass heroism and lofty political and moral traits displayed by the men and officers of the Korean People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War, and on the servicemen and the people who, united as one man, are endeavouring to convert the whole country into an impregnable fortress and reinforce the outpost of the fatherland steel-strong.

The workers' combined art troupe of South Hamgyong Province consisting of art circle members from factories and enterprises in the province also gave their performance.

Their number was varied. The miners performed the music drama "Study is the first and foremost task of those who make revolution," group dance, poem recitation, songs, poetical drama, and men's chorus. All of them described the revolutionary and vibrant realities. The repertoire also included the poetical drama "Ok Ran recovered her eyesight" played by the art circle members of the combined art troupe; song and dance "Torchlight on Mt. Bonghwa"; men's chorus "A revolutionary," sketch "Flowers bloom in the valley of Komdok," and poetical drama to the accompaniment of chorus "Rays of the sun deep underground"; and many other pieces. These works portray realistically and vividly the worthwhile life of the Red working class who are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the Leader's on-the-spot instructions.

The festival was participated by 13 combined art groups.

(Continued from page 32)

march Comrade Kim Il Sung always led the ranks at the head, and encouraged the guerillas, saying:

"Our compatriots are anxiously waiting for us. We must fight our way through the forests of bayonets and the snow-covered paths and advance into the homeland as early as possible. And we must bring the conviction of victory to our compatriots by showing them that our guerilla army is as strong as ever, beating the enemy everywhere."

These words of Comrade Kim Il Sung stirred up a burning hatred for the enemy among the anti-Japanese guerillas and strengthened their conviction in the victory of the revolution.

After triumphantly winding up the difficult march, the anti-Japanese guerillas crossed Dam No. 5 and finally set foot on the soil of the homeland.

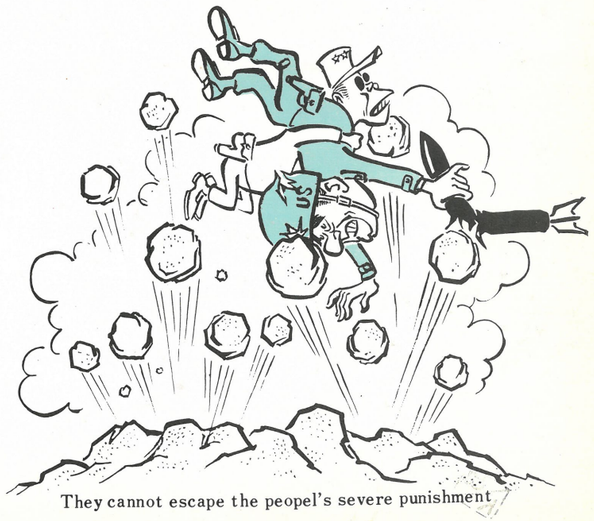
The hills near Dam No. 5 were covered with azaleas in full bloom at that time. The guerillas looked at the mountains of the fatherland, its trees and flowers rustling in the spring breeze with a feeling of boundless affection. Some kneeled down and scooped the soil of the fatherland and rubbed it on their cheeks, and others were carried away with deep emotion, fingering the soft soil.

Comrade Kim Il Sung picked a lovely azalea and smelled the odour and then said: "The oftener we look at the azalea of the fatherland the more beautiful it looks." And he congratulated the entire guerillas on the advance into the fatherland.

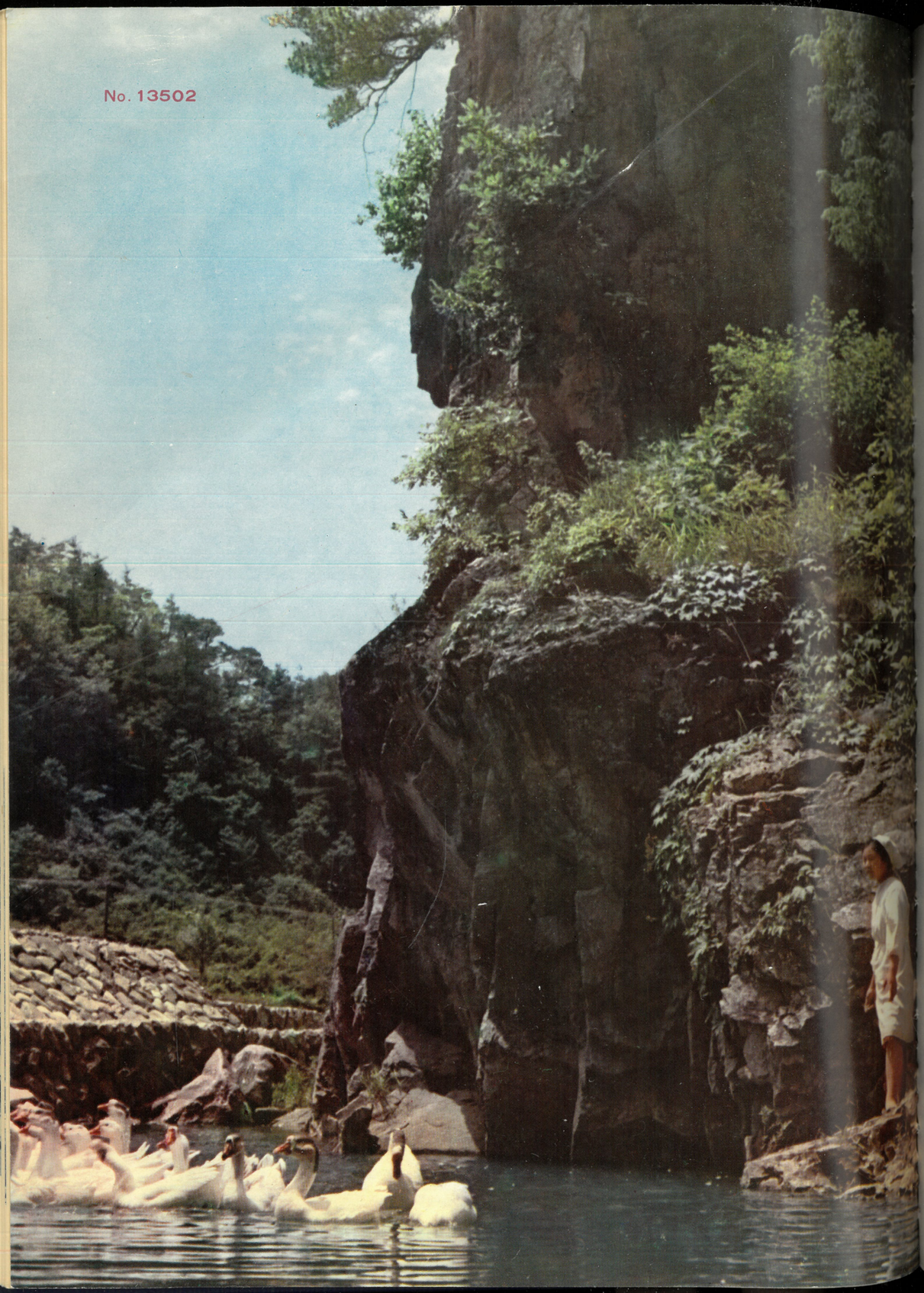
After our visit to Dam No. 5 we enjoyed for a while the scenery of the historic Amrok River associated with the revolutionary spirit and then started off for the old site of the Chongbong bivouac, the first one pitched by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army after they set foot on the fatherland.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS AND THEIR STOOGE PAK JUNG HI



They cannot escape the peopel's severe punishment



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Supplement

Message to Marshal KIM IL SUNG, Respected and Beloved Leader of 40 Million Korean People

Let Us Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Become Revolutionary Fighters Infinitely Faithful to the Party and the Leader!

Letter to Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Revolutionaries in South Korea

National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Held in Presence of Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Pyongyang, Korea